

THE WORLD RENOWNED COCKTAIL

BACARDI

AND ITS MANY USES.

BACARDI RICKEY

Wine-glass of Bacardi
Juice of half a Lime
One lump of Ice
Serve in high-ball glass
Add Sparkling Water.

BACARDI HIGHBALL

Place a piece of ice in glass
One glass of Bacardi
Fill glass with Sparkling Water.

BACARDI MILK PUNCH

One glass hot Milk
One tablespoonful of sugar
A pinch of nutmeg
The yolk of an egg
A glass of Bacardi
Beat up thoroughly the yolk of the egg with the sugar
Add milk, Bacardi and nutmeg
Mix thoroughly
A delicious punch and a splendid beverage for colds.

BACARDI GROG

One quart of Bacardi
One pound of Sugar
One quart of Formosa Oolong Tea
Use the grog, adding equal part of very hot water
Serve with slices of lemon
Dissolve sugar in hot water.

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RESORTS



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PORT ARTHUR—Famous for its two memorable sieges and its beautiful landscape. Exactly one hour's journey from Dairen by express train. Yamato Hotel (18 rooms). Excellent place of historical and scenic interest to fill a month with fresh walk or drive every day. Most healthy and salubrious spot in the Far East.

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LEAGUE OPIUM COMMITTEE.

SMUGGLING INTO CHINA.

BRITISH PROTECTION OF RIVER STEAMERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENOA, April 20th.

The Opium Committee of the League further concerned itself today with the reports of seizures of opium and narcotics in various countries.

Sir John Campbell (India) stated that all the cocaine seized in India came from the Far East, while Viscount Sato observed that large quantities of cocaine, heroin, and morphine were despatched to China from New York and some of the drugs seized in India might come from China, not all from Japan.

The statement of Mr. Van Wetum (Netherlands) on the action taken by his Government in order to stop the illicit traffic in narcotics and the withdrawal of the licence of a Dutch Wholesale firm which was found to be engaged in the traffic, was received with general applause.

Mr. Chao drew attention to the smuggling of drugs from Afghanistan to China and asked whether it could not be stopped.

Mr. Bourgeois asked for a return of the seizures of cocaine which, he declared, amounted to several tons. Smuggling into Macao.

Later in the day, the Committee concluded the examination of the available statistics regarding illicit traffic.

Sir John Campbell drew attention to the smuggling of six tons of Indian opium, which were re-exported from French Indo-China to Macao.

He desired to know how it escaped the knowledge of the French authorities.

M. Bourgeois' reply was apparently not considered very convincing by the other delegates.

He went into a lengthy description of the control of raw and prepared opium in Indo-China, and declared that the Governor-General had prohibited its export to Macao.

Traffic in Hong Kong.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne (Britain) observed that the matter was important as opium was smuggled from Kwangchow-wan and Macao to Hong Kong. He later referred to the illicit traffic in China and mentioned that British protection was withdrawn from the river steamers in China if it was found that they engaged in such traffic.

An interesting sequel to Heer Van Wetum's statement, is that a representative of a Balo factory supplying drugs to Holland has telegraphed his firm to discontinue the supply.

THE ANTI-WAR PACT.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT VIEWS.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, April 20th.

The French Government, through the French Embassy in London, has communicated to the British Foreign Office their comments on the American draft proposals for a multilateral pact renouncing war as an instrument of national policy. It will be recalled that when the American draft proposals were communicated to the principal Powers the French Government requested that before observations were made on the subject, their own suggestions should also receive consideration.

NEW FRENCH CRUISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Paris, April 20th.

The new 10,000-ton cruiser, Colbert, was launched at Brest today. She can attain a speed of 33 knots and carries two seaplanes.

GOVERNMENT OF NEW GUINEA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CANBERRA, April 20th.

The Australian Government proposes to establish representative institutions in the Mandated Territory of New Guinea, consisting of a nominated Council and elected House of Representatives.

FINANCIAL ADVISER TO PERSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, April 20th.

The German Dr. Lindenblatt, formerly the Director of the Credit Bank of Sofia, has been appointed by the Persian Government as financial adviser in succession to the American, Mr. Millspeugh. Dr. Lindenblatt will be leaving for Teheran shortly.

"BREMEN'S" FUTURE PLANS.

FLY BACK TO GERMANY.

RELIEF PLANE CHARTERED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 20th.

A message from Greenly Island states that Captain Koehl, the pilot of the Transatlantic plane Bremen, has announced his intention of flying back to Germany.

A giant Ford monoplane has been chartered by New York interests and has left Detroit with supplies for Murray Bay, where it will pick up spare parts and a pilot to proceed to Greenly Island.

A message from Quebec states that a Canadian aeroplane carrying newspaper correspondents and a number of cinematograph operators has been forced down by a snow-storm about twenty miles north-east of Murray Bay.

INQUEST ON LIEUT. KINKEAD.

ANOTHER RECORD ATTEMPT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 20th.

At the resumed inquest on Flight-Lieutenant Kinkead, the famous British R. A. F. Pilot, who was killed at Calshot when testing his plane for an attempt on the world's speed record, a verdict of "Death by Misadventure" was recorded.

Major Cooper, the Inspector of Accidents from the Air Ministry, testified that the machine which fatally crashed was faultless.

Major Cooper said he believed that Flight-Lieutenant Kinkead decided to abandon the attempt for the day, and misjudged his height from the water when he was endeavouring to alight.

The witness was definitely of the opinion that the unfortunate airman was not affected by fumes in the slightest.

Major Cooper mentioned that another attempt to break the world's speed record would be made and that everything possible would be done to prevent the possibility of an accident.

REMOVAL OF RUBBER RESTRICTIONS.

CEYLON RESERVES JUDGMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

COLOMBO, April 20th.

After a long session, the Ceylon Estates Proprietary Association has passed a resolution that "while favouring the immediate removal of the restriction of rubber exports, or its gradual removal between now and November 1st, the Association defer a definite decision until the receipt of further information concerning the discussions at present in progress between Malaya and Ceylon."

SEARCH FOR "ASIATIC PRINCE."

U.S. CRUISERS AID.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONOLULU, April 20th.

The United States cruisers Marblehead, Cincinnati and Richmond, on their way to the Far East from Hawaii after manoeuvres with the Pacific Fleet, have been ordered to search for the missing Prince liner Asiatic Prince or its lifeboats among the Northern islands of Hawaii.

The Asiatic Prince is feared, must have been lost during severe weather in the Pacific. She is over a fortnight overdue at Yokohama.

BATTLE WITH MEXICAN BANDITS.

MANY INSURGENTS DEAD.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MEXICO CITY, April 20th.

A notorious bandit leader, was among the killed in an encounter between Federal troops and insurgents in the State of Jalisco yesterday, a message from Guadalupe states.

A brief but fierce battle ended in the defeat of the insurgents who fled leaving 73 killed and many wounded.

The rebels belonged to the band led by a man named Guillen, better known as "The Rise of Trinidad." The losses suffered by the Federal troops are not given.

PRINCESS MARY'S RETURN.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MARSEILLES, April 20th.

Princess Mary and Viscount Lascelles have left for London on their return from Egypt.

INDIAN STATES COMMITTEE.

PRINCES' DEMANDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Bombay, April 20th.

The Chamber of Princes has presented Sir Harcourt Butler, the Chairman of the Indian States Committee, with a Memorandum embodying a scheme drawn up by the ruling princes and chieftains in India.

The Indian States Committee has just arrived at Bombay and is to consider the relations of the States and the Government of India.

It is learned in authoritative circles that the Princes in their Memorandum make many demands on behalf of the States, including some form of Federal scheme in which States have representations and which decide matters affecting States individually and in their political relations with British India.

AMERICAN COTTON PLAGUE.

PLANTATIONS IN QUARANTINE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 20th.

Following discovery of an outbreak of the dreaded pink boll-worm in the cotton districts, the Department of Agriculture has placed nine plantations in Texas in quarantine as from April 25th. The regulations prohibit the outward movement of cotton seed from the area affected and require the fumigation of cotton lint before shipment.

EXCHANGE RATES.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, April 20th.

Paris	134
New York	4.63 3/16
Brussels	34.85
Geneva	25.33
Amsterdam	12.11 1/2
Milan	92.60
Berlin	20.41
Stockholm	18.13
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.24
Vienna	34.72 1/2
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	194
Lisbon	29.10
Athens	25 1/2
Bucharest	77 1/2
Rio	5.50/84
Buenos Aires	47.13/16
Bombay	1/5 1/2 1/2
Yokohama	1/11 7/16
Shanghai	2/6
Hong Kong	2/6
Silver, spot & forward	26.5/16

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

APRIL 21st, 1928.

H.K. Bank	\$1,300 buy. & sa.
Do. London	\$151 nom.
Chartered Bank	\$21 buy.
Overland Bank	\$24 nom.
Do. C.	\$24 buy.
P. & O. Bank	\$24 nom.
East Asia Bank	\$24 buy.
Canton Insurance	\$240 buy.
Union Insurance	\$243 buy.
North China Ins.	\$141 nom.
Yankee Insurance	\$147 buy.
China Underwriters	\$24 buy.
China Fire Insurance	\$245 nom.
Hong Kong Fire Ins.	\$240 buy.
Douglas	\$40 sel.
H.K. Steamboats	\$24 buy. 23 1/2 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$24 buy.
Indo-China (Pref.)	\$24 buy.
Do. (Def.)	\$24 buy.
Shell Transport	\$24 nom.
Walters	\$24 buy.
Bengala	\$24 nom.
Kailash Mining Ad.	\$24 buy.
Langkai (combined)	\$24 1/2 nom.
Do. (single)	\$24 1/2 nom.
S'hai Explosives	\$24 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Loans	\$24 1/2 nom.
Rand	\$24 nom.
Trust Mining	\$24 nom.
H.K. & W. Wharf	\$24 sel.
H.K. & W. Dock	\$24 buy.
China Provident	\$24 1/2 nom.
Monghwa	\$24 1/2 nom.
New Engineering	\$24 1/2 nom.
Shanghai Docks	\$24 1/2 nom.
Two Cottons	\$24 1/2 buy. 3.35 sa.
Oriental Cottons	\$24 1/2 buy.
S'hai Cottons (old)	\$24 1/2 nom.
Do. (new)	\$24 1/2 nom.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$24 sel.
H.K. Lands	\$24 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$24 1/2 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$24 1/2 nom.
H.K. Realities	\$24 1/2 buy. 8 1/2 sel.
H.K. Realities	\$24 1/2 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$24 1/2 nom.
Peak Tram (old)	\$24 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	\$24 1/2 buy.
Star Ferry	\$24 1/2 sel.
China Liqueur (comb.)	\$24 sel.
Do. (old)	\$24 sel.
Do. (new)	\$24 sel.
H.K. Electric	\$24 buy.
Macao Electric	\$24 buy.
Telephone	\$24 1/2 buy.
China Buses	\$24 1/2 buy.
Singapore Tractors	\$24 1/2 nom.
China Sugars	\$24 1/2 nom.
Malacca Sugars	\$24 1/2 nom.
Canton Loco	\$24 1/2 nom.
Cementa (combined)	\$24 1/2 sel.
Do. (old)	\$24 1/2 nom.
Do. (new)	\$24 sel.
H.K. Ropes (old)	\$24 1/2 buy.
Do. (new)	\$24 1/2 sel.
United Asbestos	\$24 sel.
Dairy Farms	\$24 sel.
Valsons	\$24 buy.
Der A Wings	\$24 1/2 nom.
Lans Overroads	\$24 1/2 buy.
Macintosh	\$24 sel.
Sincores	\$24 1/2 buy.
Wm. Powell	\$24 sel.
H.A. Amusements	\$24 1/2 sel.
H.A. Constructions	\$24 1/2 nom.
H'que Indus. G.S. Bonds	\$24 buy.
H.K. Govt. Loans	\$24 1/2 prem. sel.
buy-sellers; sel.-sellers; sa.-sa.; nom.-nom.; sel.	

LORD TREMATON'S FUNERAL.

BURIED IN WINDSOR CASTLE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rugby, April 20th.

The funeral of Lord Trematon, the only son of the Earl of Athlone, the Governor-General of South Africa, and the nephew of Queen Mary, took place today. He was buried in the royal vaults of Windsor Castle. The service was of a private character. The King and the Prince of Wales, representing the Earl and Countess of Athlone, walked immediately behind the coffin.



**Hints
about
Baby**

Each meal for Baby should be freshly prepared and given at a temperature of about 100°F. Use a Feeder that can be easily and efficiently cleaned. Never give Baby a "Comforter" which infects the mouth with germs, and spoils its shape.

The Food must be conveyed into Baby's mouth without fear of germ contamination and at a proper rate of flow.

The Allenburys Foods

are easy to prepare, free from germs, and provide complete nourishment; the "Allenburys" Feeder the simplest and best.

MILK FOOD No. 1.
From birth to 3 months.
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From 3 to 6 months.
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From 6 months onwards.

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[A.P.F.]

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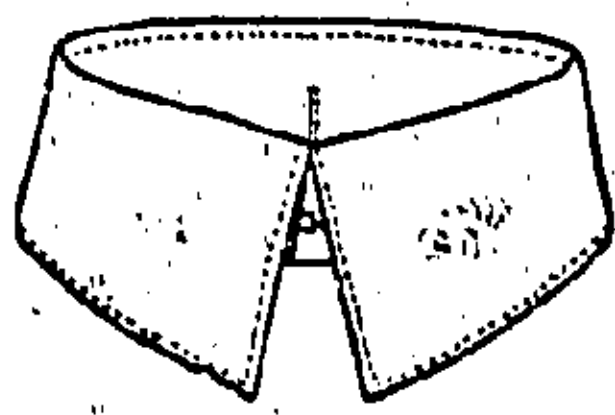
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SUN-MAID RAISINS

The Seedless Raisins in the Red Package

Are the popular sweetmeat in two continents to-day, because, not only do they possess a delicate and subtle flavour, but they are one of Nature's own most health-giving foods, containing iron in concentrated form.

Hong Kong must now test their popularity.

On sale in two sizes at all the leading Stores and Compradores, but—

Look for the Maid of the Sun on the Red Packet.



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TEL. K. 155.

LORD TERRINGTON CHARGED.

£70,000 INVOLVED IN ALL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21st.

After protracted proceedings with France, partially due to his state of health, Lord Terrington was brought to London and charged at the Mansion House with fraudulent conversion under the Larceny Act while practising as a solicitor in the name of Woodhouse & Co.

There are twenty-one charges, involving £70,000.

Lord Terrington was remanded till April 30th. An application for bail was refused.

COMDR. DANIEL'S FUTURE.

JOINS "DAILY MAIL."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21st.

Commander Daniel has joined the staff of the Daily Mail.

FRANCE WANTS AIR MINISTER.

COMMENT ON THE WORLD FLIGHT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 20th.

A lively discussion has been taken by the Press following the remarkable round-the-world flight of Costes and Lebrun, in regard to the fact that the historic flight was made mainly without official support.

It is emphasized that the dash from Tokyo to Paris was entirely unaided, yet the airmen succeeded in beating all previous records for speed, tenacity and economy.

The newspapers are again demanding the appointment of an Air Minister who will devote his whole time to the development of aviation.

NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

FIGURES OF PRE-WAR STRENGTH.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rome, April 20th.

Mr. W. C. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty in a written Parliamentary answer, gives a comparison of the number of officers and ratings serving in the Navy in 1913 and this year.

In January 1913, there were 9,489 officers and 128,607 ratings the total being 138,096.

In January this year, there were 8,550 officers and 93,789 ratings or a total of 102,334.

ARBITRATION TREATY SIGNED.

AMERICA AND ITALY PARTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Rome, April 20th.

The arbitration treaty to which Italy and the United States are parties, was signed at Washington to-day. The terms are similar to those contained in the treaty between France and America.

MEMORIAL TO EARL HAIG.

STATUE IN WHITEHALL.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Rome, April 20th.

It is understood that an equestrian statue in London will be the national memorial to Field Marshal Earl Haig and that the Royal Fine Art Commission which was deputed to consider the subject will report shortly to the Government to this effect.

It is stated that the site proposed for the memorial will be in Whitehall, facing the Cenotaph. If the proposals are approved, sculptors of high reputation will be invited to submit designs for the final approval of Government.

EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN BULGARIA.

RELIEF WORK IN PROGRESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Sofia, April 20th.

The Bulgarian Premier in an interview at Philippopolis said that the earthquakes on Saturday and Wednesday destroyed whole districts within an area of 1,000 square kilometres.

Eighty thousand families have been rendered homeless by the disaster, but a great deal of relief work is already in progress.

The death toll is steadily mounting, the totals reported up to date are much in excess of 100 killed and 400 injured.

ARE THERE ANY LETTERS FOR YOU?

UNCLAIMED CORRESPONDENCE, ETC., AT THE G.P.O.

THE OFFICIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

A General Post Office notification, issued on Saturday, gives the following particulars with regard to unclaimed correspondence, etc., waiting at the Post Office, and also unclaimed radio telegrams at the Radio Telegraph Office, Government Building:—

Poste Restante Correspondence.

H. Arns, Master E. Annette (c/o Griffin Co.), Bank of Chosen, Madam Beauville, Crossley, Ltd., Rev. W. M. Campbell, Miss Lillian Chung, Miss M. E. Chapman, F. M. Day (D.D.A.), D. Fraser, Mr. Fitz-Henry, Gutierrez, Noma & Co., J. Haywood, Dr. Hic Ding Ling (c/o Red Cross), A. E. S. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Koliner, R. Kitain (Manager), Kein Sai Tuin Express office of Wuchow, S. Lord, W. E. Marriott, L. McLean, T. H. Morrison (Morrison Motors), A. C. Montgomery, Comdr. Anthony M. Lee (U.S.C.), W. H. Pashley, E. Pampang, S. Pampang, A. Petroff, E. B. Reddick Ritchie & Co., Miss Rogers, M. A. Sofer, Rev. P. Schule, Prof. J. W. N. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Turner (c/o Mr. T. M. M. Turner), J. L. M. Thesing, M. Tremboff, Universal Industry Co., Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, B. Zipper.

Unpaid Correspondence.

T. W. Campbell, Mrs. J. D. Pugh (c/o H.K. Hotel), Miss E. Fy., E. Stille (c/o H.K. Hotel).

Registered Articles.

Bank of Chosen, N. Crainic, G. E. Dares, R. T. Kitain, M. Korecky, Lim Kim Chi, Mrs. L. Lat Lander (c/o Repulse Bay Hotel), Misses B. and R. Moroukian, F. H. Moring, Nguyen-Van-Tai, Ritchie & Co., R. Ramson, Mr. A. Sherville, O. Tang, Universal Industry Co.

UNCLAIMED RADIO TELEGRAMS.

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Simleham Cholon.
Julian Weissbein Palmbach.
Peking Soerabaja.
Tadorna Atsuta Maru.
Cheungtaihong Soerabaja.
Chungtungchong Soerabaja.
Fungat San Francisco.
Lamcheongyi Monay.
Ritchie Paul Leat.
Nanhan Sator.
Srivastava Pres. Lincoln.
Scribes Cholon.
0048 7393 1343 Canton.
Teannan Tokkam.
Tesset Tenny Maru.
0334 Swatow.
Margot Manila.
Magasin
Hunetchang S.S. Andre Lebon.
Wid Wuchow.
Yuenlai Samarinda.
Oscar-Bank of China Swatow.
Kioeliong Magelang.
Wanloshingkee Hozan Maru.
Felds S.S. Agent Canton.
Gregory Cullen San Francisco.
Tiankshengwo Kwongchow.
0448 8088 3029, etc. Swatow.
Harbor Pilot
Station Samedone Maru.
Shudder Nandiah.
Portrait Kaitang.
Cucumber Manila.
Miramar S.S. Mongolia.
Yu Huan Tsan Pres. Jackson.
Kokamun Sandakan.
Laisang Makassar.
Homaco Pres. Pierce.
Nozavier Ogden Utah.

CRIMEAN RESORTS.

RECOVERY AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE.

Crimean health resorts on the Black Sea which suffered heavily when the earthquakes of last September brought death and destruction to the district, are making a rapid recovery from the effects of the disaster.

The rapid restoration of the towns along the coast which were affected by the disaster, is remarkable," said Mr. T. J. Ignoff, a Russian bank official who was in the Crimea when the earthquakes occurred.

"The shocks were not spectacular, but it was a terrifying experience for nervous people. Residents forsook their houses and hotels when the first shocks were felt and went to the open countryside, where they lived and slept until all danger passed."

This district, apart from the health resorts on the coast, is noted for its vineyards, orchards, and tobacco plantations. Funds have been granted by the Russian Government to ensure rapid restoration of the damaged buildings and trade.

Building operations are almost complete, and there is little doubt that when the season opens this month, the district will be in normal order, with scarcely a trace of the disaster that came six months ago.

PROSPEROUS YEAR FOR DALBANK.

PROFIT FOR ¥600,000.

MUCH BUSINESS IN HARBIN.

HARBIN, April 20th.

The annual meeting of the Dalbank, whose head office is in Harbin, was held at the end of last month, a great number of Russian and Chinese business men being present and the proceedings were carried through without a hitch, Mr. Kaban, a local merchant and chairman of the Bourse Committee presiding. The Dalbank began its operations in Chinese territory five years ago and from the annual report it can be seen that its work has grown broader and broader. Though its capital is only five and a half millions, the profits for the past year amounted to nearly ¥600,000.

Politics Left Alone.

Thought a Soviet institution the Dalbank leaves politics severely alone as far as Harbin is concerned, a fact realized by local Chinese merchants, who are patronizing it more and more every year. Its scope of operations during the year has considerably surpassed those of last year, notwithstanding that the C.E.R. withdrew part of its accounts current during the latter half of the year, and the forced interruption of the work of the bank's Shanghai branch. The most important branch of the work of the bank is its credit operations, covering the trade between Manchuria and China on the one hand and the U.S.S.R. on the other, and the financing of the exports from Manchuria of beans, bean-oil and bean-cake, as well as other grain products for Japan, Europe and Central China. The import of coal, timber, fish, tobacco products, naphtha, products, fish, dry-goods, etc., from the U.S.S.R. is carried on by the bank, as well as the exporting to Russia of China tea and other products.

Trade With Mongolia.

Another important business which is financed by the bank is the exporting from Mongolia and Inner Mongolia of wool, hides, skins, and furs to Europe, America, etc. The bank is also paying serious attention now to the financing of local Manchurian industries and giving credit to local Chinese clients. This is demonstrated by the figures which were made known at the recent meeting, which amounted to some fifteen million dollars.—N.C. Daily News.

SHANTUNG'S ROVING CHILDREN.

FLOURISHING BY BEGGING.

ANXIETY OVER RISING PRICES.

CHOUTSUN, SHANTUNG, April 20th.

During a visit to a town in this area recently, I heard that six men had been shot, writes a North-China Daily News correspondent. It seems that they sent information to bandits who came over from Dairen and returned with handsome amounts of ransom money. The men who were shot only received as their share \$100 each, so it was reported. The parents recovered the dead bodies by paying 15 tiao, less than \$2 for each. The youngest of the six was a lad of 19.

The spring wheat badly needs rain. Children can be seen wearing the willow branches twined on their heads, in preparation for the procession to pray for rain. The poor people are getting very anxious, as the price of grain rises. Although crowds of beggars are met, the children look fat and flourishing and seem to enjoy their roaming existence. The food they get as the result of begging is not much worse than that to which they have been accustomed at home.

In conversation the other day with a countryman at a wayside inn, after some flattering statements relative to foreign nations, he said:—"But there is one thing in which we are superior to you. Our people are thick (lou)." Such little touches of gentle humour help the traveller on his way.

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RICHARD DIX

and

ESTHER RALSTON

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No public movie performance at 9.15 to-night.

THE FIRST and most famous of all the big war films—

JOHN GILBERT

In

THE BIG PARADE

With

RENEE ADOREE AND KARL DANE

AT THE **WORLD** TO-DAY TO SATURDAY At 2.30, 6.30 & 9.15 p.m.

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WILD BEAUTY

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Wanted, by Mr. Samuel Goldwyn, the famous film producer:—

One leading lady: Weight 115 lbs. to 120 lbs., height 5 ft. 4 ins.; complexion, dark preferred, but a pretty blonde considered; must have personality.

One leading man: Weight not stipulated, height 5 ft. 10 ins. to 6 ft.; also with personality; actor for preference.

"I am looking for two people to become star turns," said Mr. Goldwyn to a press representative. "Ronald Colman and Vilma Banky

have been playing lead opposite each other for some time. Now I want to make two different pairs; I want a man to play opposite Vilma Banky and a woman to take the chief parts with Ronald Colman." "Mr. Goldwyn has been nicknamed the 'star maker.' He has discovered quite a lot of hidden talent. 'I firmly believe if English producers would go and look at home and find new people instead of finding secondhand American stars they would build their industries much quicker,' he said. 'I believe I shall find my star lady from the masses. The future picture star is behind the shop counter or in a departmental store. The great stars do not come from the theatre, though it is advisable to have some theatrical training. The great thing is screen personality.'

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[A.P. 3]

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to 40", WHITE ONLY—\$7.50.

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to 40", WHITE ONLY—\$6.50.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.**RICE AS NATIONAL
FOOD.****CAUSE OF ASIA'S DECLINE?****JAPANESE PROFESSOR'S
THEORY.**

Mr. Matsumura, a Japanese scientist and food expert attached to the Tokyo Food Research Bureau, attributes the retrogression of the Asiatic races largely to their diet of rice.

The retrogression of India, "the greatest in olden days and still famous for the wonderful philosophies and cultures she has evolved," he sets down as being entirely due to the rice diet of her people, lack of the proper amount and variety of vitamins in the food, essential to the proper growth of brain and brawn, having caused the the races of Hindustan to become devitalized.

"China, once the fore-runner of civilization with India," he says, "is also rapidly dropping out of the race, as a result of her rice diet." The people of the Orient and of the South Seas, feeding on rice as their staple diet, cannot keep step with the march of modern civilization. "This has been noted by the Occidentals," says Mr. Matsumura, "and they, therefore, no longer fear the Orientals."

Discussing the effect of food on the appearance of various races, Mr. Matsumura says that diet has a great deal to do with the colour of human bodies.

Diet And Colour.

"The colour of the human skin has long been supposed to be the result of climatic conditions," he says. "White people turn dark under the African sun, but, when they return to Europe or America, their skin resumes its original colour. When, however, American and Europeans stay in Japan or China and eat rice for a long time, their skins acquire a yellow tinge, although the climatic conditions of Japan are not so different from those of Europe and of America. There is no doubt that diet has a great deal to do with the colour of human bodies."

"Our own ancestors," he continues, "it would seem, were of large physique and superior brain power at one time. But, as in India and China, with the introduction of Buddhism, they lost the habit of eating meat, and from this lack of needed vitamins, they suffered deterioration of body and brain."

This Japanese food expert adds that animals also suffer deterioration through vitamin-lacking diets. He cites an example of silver foxes having been brought over to Japan from Prince Edward Island some time ago, and says that their descendants have deteriorated greatly. Sheep, cows, horses, pigs, imported into Japan, have all gone backward, he declares, due to one reason—poor food. What has enabled Japan to forge further ahead of India or China, according to him, is that, due to her geographical position, the Japanese have been great eaters of sea-foods in various forms, else, he believes, they would also have taken to the slow-thinking, slow-action, *dolce far niente* life that distinguishes those people whose staple food is rice.—N.C. Daily News.

REBUILDING TOKYO.**A MIGHTY TRANSFORMATION.**

The city of Tokyo has entered upon a gigantic re-building programme which aims at a total reconstruction of the heart of Japan's capital, writes a N.C. Daily News correspondent. With the new Diet building, an imposing structure of the skyscraper class, as the centre, an area of about a mile square is being transformed into a modern European city.

A tremendous amount of expenditure, is entailed, and it is said that completion of the scheme will take years. For the construction of the new Diet buildings, the Premier's new official residence and the headquarters of the Metropolitan Police Board alone, a sum of ¥30,000,000 has been appropriated, most of this money going towards the purchase of property belonging to foreign Embassies and Legations.

The programme, when completed, will change entirely the diplomatic and legal centre of the city. The main idea underlying the scheme is to bring about centralization, order and symmetry from the present scattered condition of related government offices. The reconstruction planned in this area has nothing to do with the earthquake of 1923.

This region was more or less unscathed, but there is no doubt that the 1923 catastrophe tended to hasten and to broaden plans that had been made long before.

**AMERICAN FACING SERIOUS
CHARGE.****ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT
OF OVER TLS. 18,000.****CASES AT U.S. COURT.
SHANGHAI.**

SHANGHAI, April 18th.

David E. Duff, a citizen of the United States of America, was arrested yesterday morning at the Country Hospital, being accused by Mr. James B. Davies, Special Assistant United States District Attorney for China, with embezzlement.

The defendant was brought before Judge Milton D. Furdy, at the U.S. Court for China yesterday morning, and he was released, in charge of the Court Marshal, in order that he might furnish a bond of security for the sum of gold \$10,000.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Davies for the prosecution.

The charge is that Duff, as agent and attorney for Cyril MacNair, carrying on business in Shanghai under the name of the Union Oil Co., between October 17th, 1927, and February 24th, 1928, embezzled Tls. 18,491.46, the property of MacNair.

Defendant pleaded "not guilty." Mr. Schuhl, for defendant, said he would like to make an application for bail. Duff, he said, had been very ill for some time past; as a matter of fact, his blood pressure that morning was 200, and Dr. Gardiner had brought him to Court from the hospital.

Mr. Schuhl asked the Court to fix the bail as low as possible. There could be no question of the defendant attempting to evade the jurisdiction of the Court; from what Dr. Gardiner had told him the defendant could do nothing but return to the Country Hospital.

There were some friends of the defendant, said Mr. Schuhl, who were quite prepared to stand bail, and Mr. Schuhl suggested the sum of gold \$500. The Judge ruled that a further order should be made that, while the defendant was in hospital, he should report to the Court Marshal each day—either through someone else, or personally.

Mr. Schuhl suggested that the latter part of next week should be allotted for the hearing of the case. Mr. Davies had no objection, and the Judge ruled accordingly.

MURDER OF RUSSIAN LADY.**CHINESE COOK SENTENCED
TO DEATH.****ADMISSIONS IN SHANGHAI
COURT.**

SHANGHAI, April 18th.

Yesterday in the French Mixed Court, the cook, formerly in the employ of Mr. L. V. Arnoldoff, editor of the Shanghai Zarya, eventually admitted murdering Miss Nina K. Borisoff, Mr. Arnoldoff's cousin, lately arrived from Japan, who was staying with the latter.

It will be remembered that last Tuesday afternoon the deceased young lady was found in the garden of Mr. Arnoldoff's house, dead from wounds in the throat, apparently inflicted by means of a razor, which was found broken near at hand.

Miss Borisoff, whose parents are living at Sapore, Japan, had arrived in Shanghai only two months before, and it appears that, on Tuesday, when she was left in the house by herself, Mrs. Arnoldoff having gone into the town, the accused cook attacked her with a razor, wounding her on the arms and eventually cutting her throat, inflicting a wound from which death must have been practically instantaneous.

The accused, following his admission of the crime in the course of a three hour session of the Court was sentenced to death.—North China Daily News.

**PHILIPPINES ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT.****AGRICULTURAL BANK
NEEDED.****U.S.A. EXPERT FAVOURS USE
OF FOREIGN CAPITAL.**

Jeremiah W. Jenks, president of the Alexander Hamilton Institute, to-day regarded as one of America's outstanding economists, left Manila after a brief visit of one week, with two specific suggestions:

1. Get the government out of business, but go slow about it. If the sugar centrals are making good, as I understand they are, I see no reason why the government should hurry selling them at enormous losses.

2. An agricultural bank is what you need. I think, however, that this should be accomplished through one of the established banks. The Philippine National bank can well be converted into one such bank.

Dr. Jenks visited Governor General Stimson at Baguio, and while he did not feel free to speak on the subject of their conference, it is understood that their conversations centred in these two subjects.

Dr. Jenks had himself planned starting an agricultural bank here in one of his previous visits, but due to the enormous amount of capital necessary to start such a bank in those days, the plan was given up.

Now, however, the same difficulty does not exist, as with the present capital of the Philippine National bank, and agricultural financing institution can be built, he stated.

On his return to the United States, Dr. Jenks plans to give the agricultural idea some study for the benefit of such capitalists as might be interested in the venture.

Mr. Jenks first visited the islands in 1904. He was here again in 1904, and more lately in 1916. This is his fourth visit. He said that the progress of the islands has been marvellous.

"My own personal experience tells me that greater progress is to come within a few years," he said.

Dr. Jenks is strong for the importation of foreign capital here. American, European, or other capital, it is all the same, said he, they all tend to develop the country.

The fear of certain Philippine leaders that outside capital is a menace to Philippine political aspirations, was branded as foolish by Mr. Jenks. He said that wherever he had gone in the world, he had seen how with the development resulting from the advent of foreign capital, a country became more able to maintain its political rights.

Dr. Jenks is to-day America's outstanding authority on economic problems. He has been in several missions to Europe both officially and unofficially for the United States Government, and his opinions are greatly valued by President Coolidge.—Manila Times.

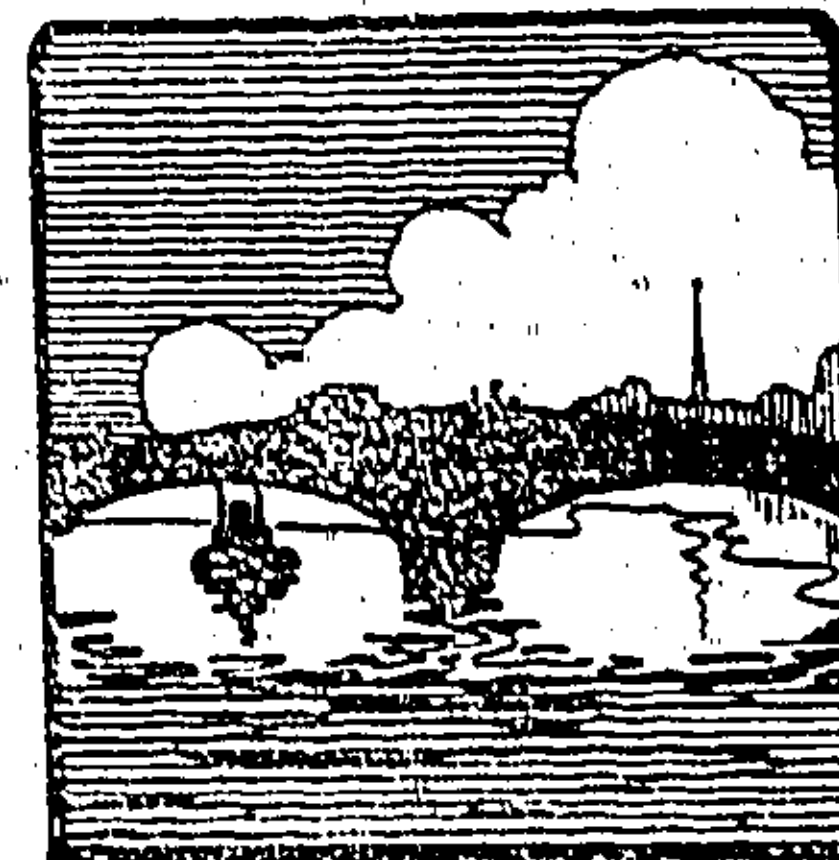
**IMPRISONED RUSSIANS
RELEASED.****ARRIVAL IN SHANGHAI ON
THEIR WAY TO RUSSIA.**

SHANGHAI, April 18th.

The five Russians who had been detained by the Nationalist authorities for about six months on the charge of conspiring to upset the Government, were released yesterday morning in Nanking and arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon. They are Messrs. Soen (Zilbert), Kumamine (Zigon), Berg and Veger and Mrs. Veger. They are expected to leave for Russia some time this week.

This case has evoked considerable interest because of the processes of law involved in the case. The five Russians were detained on suspicion and were moved from city to city without due trial or charge, until last month when they were given a trial in Nanking and acquitted. They were nevertheless detained to give "interested parties" an opportunity to appeal from the acquittal. The lawyers representing the Russians were Messrs. Fleming and Allman.

Zilbert was the only really important personality among them. He has been the Military Adviser to some of the most important Nationalist military leaders, including General Yen Kai, Li Tsung Jen and Ho Ying Ching. He was one of the few corps commanders sent to China by Soviet Russia.—N.C. Daily News.

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[A.P. 11]

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DURHAM CASTLE.**APPEAL TO SAVE AN HIS-
TORIC STRONGHOLD.**

NEWCASTLE.

"To allow such a monument to
disappear would surely dishonour
this generation," said the Duke of
Northumberland at a meeting here
to further the appeal for £100,000
to save Durham Castle from falling
into ruins.

There was no place, added the
duke, except perhaps Lindisfarne
and Bamburgh, with which the
early civilisation of the North of
England was more closely connected
than Durham.

The Bishop of Durham said that
Durham Castle, in spite of appear-
ances, was not built on rock, but
on a bed of unstable soil which
covered rock. This bed of mingled
materials, which intervened be-
tween the fabric and rock, had
begun to move, and unless prompt
action was taken the whole build-
ing would come to the ground.

NOTORIOUS "RED"
EXECUTED.CHIEF SECRETARY OF
CANTON SOVIET.

STORY OF A POLICE RAID.

HOW THE APRIL 11 CON-
SPIRACY WAS FOILED.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, April 22nd.

An important Communist rendezvous here has been indicated by the police and six Communists have been captured, including the notorious Li Lu Sin, who was the chief secretary of the short-lived Soviet Government in Canton set up after the Communist coup d'état on the 11th of December last. A considerable amount of seditious literature and a number of photographs of well known leaders of the Chinese Communist Party were also seized. The "literature" throws interesting light on the intrigues and conspiracies of the Communists to overthrow the Canton regime for a second time, the plot being planned for the 1st of April. The reason why nothing happened on that date, state these pamphlets, was that the Government knew of the project beforehand and the Communists were too closely watched. It will be remembered that many Communists' haunts were raided, and those connected with them were taken into custody, tried and summarily executed.

The fact that Li Lu Sin was a very prominent leader of the Communist Party, was suggested by the pictures seized during the raid. In one of the group photographs were Cheung Chung Hui, Taam Ping Shan, So Shiu Ching and Wong Ping, with Li Lu Sin in the middle. Cheung, Taam, So and Wong are all well known notorious leaders of the Communist Party. Occupying the central position in such a group, Li Lu Sin was, by inference, as important as they were, quite apart from his position in the ephemeral Communist regime in Canton. Close questioning and a perusal of the important documents seized during the raid, revealed that Li Lu Sin had taken an active part in the Communist holocaust of December last, having also served as a "general" director of the Red Army.

He joined the Communist Party in 1921 and was the chief Communist delegate to the Second All-China Labour Conference. When the Communist insurrection of December last had failed, he is said to have fled to Hong Kong and tried to plan there another holocaust in Canton. In disguise he later came back to Canton where, in collusion with other outlaws and Communists, he re-established his headquarters. The vigilant watch and the frequent raids of the Government had made him extremely uncomfortable. He, therefore, moved his headquarters to Be Kong Ridge, Honan, out of the jurisdiction of the Canton police. But even here, however, his refuge was raided and he himself captured by the police.

The raid took place on April 10th, nearly two weeks ago. At the strict injunction of the Municipal Bureau of Public Safety, no newspaper has published the news until the exhaustive investigation, the trial and execution of the Communist had all been completed. The reason according to the police was that they wanted to extort from Li Lu Sin and the rest of the gang the whereabouts of the rest of their fellow desperadoes so as to enable the patrols to round up en bloc all the Communists and outlaws here. The trial of the six Communists in question has been completed and the police censorship on newspaper publication removed.

Li Lu Sin and his accomplices were taken in a heavily guarded armoured car to the outskirts of the city and executed.

Mr. Liang Tze Kwang, chief of the Canton Police Detectives, personally planned and led the raid. Mr. Liang had known Li Lu Sin personally and had long been looking for him. During the protracted trial Li Lu Sin never disclosed the names or whereabouts of his fellow Communists, maintaining that he would be shot anyway, whether he betrayed them or not and that he absolutely refused to give away his comrades. Li Lu Sin was a man of unusually keen intellect. He was well educated, and far ahead of his accomplices in point of intellectual power. Seeing this approaching fate, he took a pen and wrote 12 pages of Chinese characters without a single stop, telling the whole story of the first Communist uprising, why it failed, the second projected uprising in Canton, why it did not materialize; the part he played in both.

SHANGHAI POLICE.

RUSSIAN OFFICER
MURDERED.SHOT WHILE SEARCHING
ARMED CHINESE.

SHANGHAI, April 18th.

The number of police officers to fall victims to armed robbers and kidnapers, was augmented on Monday night, when two Chinese, who were about to be searched by P.C. Borovsky, turned upon him in an alleyway off North Honan Road, and one of them with a single bullet, killed him immediately.

As far as can be ascertained from a single witness, a Chinese woman who lives near by, the late officer had entered the alleyway to take a short cut from North Kiangs Road to North Honan Road. The area is a net-work of alleys, and many by-ways lead from the main alleyway, Dau Yuen Faung, which is situated only a few yards north of Tiendong Road. As the woman entered from North Honan Road, she saw three men nearing each other. She could not recognize P.C. Borovsky as it was dark. Within a few seconds a shot rang out and one man toppled to the ground. The other two, without waiting either to steal the officer's pistol or to see if he moved, ran off round a corner and have not been seen since.

Killed Instantaneously.
P.C. C. Algazin found P.O. Borovsky dead on the pavement. The bullet had entered the left cheek and emerged from the back of the head. In the opinion of medical men death was instantaneous. P.C. C. Algazin found deceased's pistol intact in the holster with six rounds in the magazine. Near the body was a .380 calibre spent shell. As only the police are known to carry pistols of this make, the theory is advanced that the murderers used one of the pistols which have been taken from murdered Chinese policemen.

A Zealous Officer.
Among his fellows and with his superiors, P.C. Borovsky was held in high esteem. Had he been alive yesterday morning he would have attended the Provisional Court to give final evidence against an armed Chinese, whom he arrested on Broadway, after a chase, upon whom he found a fully loaded pistol, with a cartridge in the breech. This man was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

He also would have prosecuted another Chinese, whom he searched, upon whose person he found \$500 in counterfeit Bank of China notes. According to his fellows, deceased died in performing that portion of his duty, at which he had proved himself to be most zealous.

In regretting the death of P.C. Borovsky, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police in official orders, said, "He bore an excellent character, and his death is another fine example of the splendid devotion to duty shown by the Russians employed on the Force."

The late officer was about 27 years old. He had served as an ensign in the Trans-Baikal Cossacks, and joined the S.M.P. in June, 1925. He is survived by a widow and two children, to whom the sympathy of the community is extended.

R.A.F. MEN DEPART.

CAMERON ROAD SECTION
LEAVE BY THE "BELLE-
ROPHON."

The entire engine repair section of the Royal Air Force and six men from the Kai Tak Aerodrome left by the s.s. *Bellerophon* for Home. There are about 72 men in all and they are sailing under the command of Flight Officer Jones, the only officer among the party.

The engine repair section was stationed at the Cameron Road "Camp."

HONG KONG CHAMBER OF
COMMERCE.A FLOURISHING
INSTITUTION.

GENERAL RESERVE OF \$60,953.

The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce appears to be a flourishing institution judging from the statement of accounts presented with the annual report which has just been issued.

Including the accounts of the Chinese Language School the income for the year ended December 31st was \$41,449.70 and the expenditure \$30,308.30, leaving a balance of \$11,141.40. There was a surplus of income over expenditure on general account of \$11,141.12 and the Chinese Language School showed a credit balance of \$870.28. The Chamber has now over \$60,000 in reserve. Members' subscriptions amounted to \$32,675.

Commenting upon the finances the report states:

Receipts from Members' subscriptions are lower by \$1,225 than in 1926, and Chamber's fees from surveys are less by \$730.55 as compared with last year. Sales of the Annual Report, amounting to \$245.75, have reduced the cost of publication to \$79.53.

On the year's working, a balance of \$11,141.12 has been carried to General Reserve Account. For the first time for some years, the Chinese Language School showed a surplus of income over expenditure amounting to \$870.28, due to an increased attendance of students during 1927.

The General Reserve Account now stands at \$60,953.04 as compared with \$48,901.64 at the end of 1926. In order to spread the cost of the Secretary's leave pay over the intervening period of service, a sum of \$1,300 has been put to a reserve, at which annual rate the necessary amount will be available when required.

A temporary overdraft was obtained from the bank in order to apply funds on fixed deposit for the purpose of taking up \$25,000 of Hong Kong Government six per cent loan for Public Works. The Cash and Investments of the Chamber, subject to the temporary overdraft above referred to, amounted at the end of the year to \$57,796.73.

TO GET OUT OF THE
ARMY?HONG KONG ELECTRIC CO.'S
WINDOW BROKEN.

TWO SOLDIERS PUNISHED.

Another case against soldiers accused of breaking shop windows was heard on Saturday morning before Mr. R. E. Lindeell at the Central Magistracy.

The two offenders were Pte. W. G. Hayes and Pte. T. Duffy, of the Queen's Regiment. They were charged with throwing stones into the show room window of the Hong Kong Electric Company at No. 2, Queen's Road Central. The damage done was assessed at \$20.

Sergt. Humphreys, for the prosecution, informed his Worship that both men allowed themselves to be arrested and when brought to the station, they were perfectly sober.

His Worship (to defendants): Do you think it funny to do this? Private Hayes: We have got nothing to say, sir.

His Worship: Do you want to go to gaol? Do you like the idea of going to gaol?

There was no reply to this. His Worship (to defendants): You are each fined \$100, or six weeks' hard labour. You each pay \$10 compensation or do a further seven days' hard labour.

After the fines had been imposed, Hayes stayed behind while his companion was led away. Hayes asked the Magistrate whether or not they could do hard labour instead of paying the fine.

His Worship: Well, you have the alternative. If you think you can get out of the Army by this means, I understand you will be grossly mistaken.

"THE QUARTER-
BACK."A "WORM'S EYE" VIEW OF
FOOTBALL.

RICHARD DIX IN A NEW ROLE.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Richard Dix, the popular hero of "Westerns," has been promoted to play a freshman in a college film. American College Life, as shown on the screen, is a constant source of amazement to British people, but perhaps it is not really like that.

Jack Stone's (Dix) father has stayed at College as a student until his son is old enough to join him there, not in order to protect that young man against undergraduates, but because he has promised his wife he will not leave until his college has beaten another rival establishment on the football field. If you can credit that the rest of the story presents no great difficulties.

Stone's film turns out a football Quarterback of quite amazing prowess, and wins his own bride and his father's release from the schoolroom on the field. There is a certain amount of student ragging and love-making to lead up to the spectacular football match which is the crux of the story, and Esther Ralston as "Louise" makes the most of her opportunities and is a very charming heroine.

Since the making of "Ben Hur" screen directors have seized with misplaced avidity on the trick photography which was used to such excellent effect in the chariot race. When the teams of horses appeared to be tearing right out of the screen onto the audience, a tremendous effect of power was conveyed, and no one found time to enquire who could have had such a view, though it might quite reasonably be argued that the camera was for the moment looking with the eyes of one of the unfortunate charioteers who had crashed. But this "worm's eye view" has subsequently been dragged in whenever a director felt the urge to make his picture "a little different." And so the camera man was forced we suppose to grovel in the mud to make those curious pictures of legs and feet which appear in "The Quarterback," but the effect is very different to "Ben Hur's" chariotteering. Instead of living the action the worm's eye view impedes it in this case, and American football seems slow-moving enough to English eyes without that.

However "The Quarterback" is a good film partly because Dix is a handsome and virile actor who has the quality, more valuable than "S.A." of giving each picture he makes a reality in contrast to the very obvious staginess of so many films. It moves quickly, is often amusing, and works up to a good climax. We believe that you will enjoy "The Quarterback" and that especially the men of the audience will welcome it as a pleasant change from bouillottes and harems.

Changed Hours.

"The Big Parade" a war film with John Gilbert and Renée Adorée as stars is being shown all this week at the World. This picture has had a very great success on both occasions when it was shown at the Queen's and is in many respects the best war picture that America has produced. It is moving and heroic with many very beautiful scenes and plenty of humor. If you have not already seen it you should not miss this opportunity to do so. There are only three performances each day, at 2.30, 6.30 and 9.15.

As St. George's Society is holding special concerts for the services this evening, there will be no movie performance at the Queen's Theatre to-night at 9.15, but the 2.30, 6.10 and 7.15 performances will take place as usual. The continuous programme at the Star Theatre to-day will be from 2.30 to 8.30 only.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

Queen's.

To-day: "The Quarterback." No performance at 9.20. Tuesday and Wednesday: Betty Bronson, Ford Sterling and Louise Dresser in "Everybody's Acting" the story of a stage orphan with five foster fathers.

Thursday to Saturday: "The Colleen and the Kellys in Paris." (Continued on next column).

THE SHANGHAI SCOTTISH.

CLAYMORES FOR OFFICERS.

GIFT OF ST. ANDREW'S
SOCIETY.

Following a recent parade of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, an interesting function took place at the house of the President of St. Andrew's Society in Avenue du Roi Albert, when Dr. J. Elliot Murray presented claymores to officers of the Shanghai Scottish S.V.C.

Headed by their pipe band the Scottish left Bubbling Well Road at its junction with Seymour Road, and marched into the French Concession, forming up in the grounds of Dr. Murray's house. Here they were received by Dr. and Mrs. Murray, who were accompanied by Sir Sidney Barton, Major-General Wardrop, Col. Orpen-Palmer, Mr. W. Meyrick Hewlett, Mr. S. Fessenden, past presidents of St. Andrew's Society headed by Mr. Brodie Clarke.

Mr. C. M. Bain, the founder of the company, was also present.

Dr. Murray, who wore the kilt of his clan, alluded to the fact that Col. Gordon had selected the Scottish to represent the Volunteer Corps on the occasion of the trooping of the colour by the Coldstream Guards at the King's birthday parade last year, and how well the men had acquitted themselves on that occasion. It was felt by members of St. Andrew's Society after that very fine performance, in which they had shown how well they compared with regular troops, that the occasion should be marked by the purchase of claymores for the officers, and it was a very interesting fact that a number of people, debarré by accident of birth from being members of the Society, had asked to be associated in the presentation.

The claymores were to be the property of the Shanghai Scottish as long as it should exist, which would probably be as long as there were any foreigners in China.

Dr. Murray added that if all the foreigners had to leave China, he was sure that probably the last to leave would be a Scotsman.

Mrs. Murray then handed over the claymores, which are beautifully engraved and are exceedingly handsome. Officers who received claymores were Captain A. Knowles, M.C., Officer in command, Captain R. Wood, M.C., D.C.M., M.M., Lieut. G. D. Stewart.

Captain Knowles expressed the thanks of the company and their appreciation of the great interest which St. Andrew's Society took in their work. Three cheers were given for the President and Mrs. Murray whereafter a claymore was duly christened, part of the ceremony being a sword dance.

JOCKEY CLUB FILM.

RACE MEETING ON THE
SCREEN.

An interesting film was shown privately on Saturday morning at the Queen's Theatre. It was taken during the last annual race meeting at Happy Valley. Mr. H. H. Priestley obtained the services of a camera man from Shanghai, who filmed some of the races and scenes in the enclosure showing the winning ponies being led in by their owners. A large number of the members of the Jockey Club were present in the theatre, and the film, which took about twenty minutes, had been well and clearly taken, and aroused great enthusiasm. It is hoped that an opportunity will be given in the near future for a public exhibition of this film which would prove of very great interest to most residents of the Colony.

World.

To-day till Saturday at 2.30, 6.30 and 8.15: "The Big Parade."

Star.

To-day, 2.30 to 8.30: "Wild Beauty" with Rex the wonder horse.

Tuesday and Wednesday: Buster Keaton is one of his best pictures "The General," a comedy dealing with the American Civil War.

Thursday to Saturday: Louise Fazenda and Jacqueline Logan in "Footloose Widows," a comedy of two husband-busting mannequins. Sixty of the latest Paris creations are shown during the film.

AN APOLOGY.

MESSRS. LANE CRAWFORD LIMITED beg to inform the public that—in advertising goods for sale in their Men's Outfitting Department by notices in the local press and by circulars to customers they have made use of designs and letterpress which are the copyright of Messrs. Austin Reed's of Regent Street London particularly in advertisements headed "THE NEW TAILORING—YOU CHOOSE YOUR CLOTHES NOT CLOTH" which both in design and letterpress is an infringement of Messrs. Austin Reed's copyright advertisement "THE NEW TAILORING—YOU CHOOSE CLOTHES INSTEAD OF CLOTH" and "LANEFORD DRESS COLLARS," the design and letterpress of which is an infringement of Messrs. Austin Reed's copyright advertisement in respect of their Summit collars.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SOUTH CHINA COMMAND.

INTER-UNIT ATHLETIC MEETING will be held at SOOKUN-POO on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, April 24th and 25th, 1928. Admission: FREE. Teas supplied by LANE, CLAWSON, LTD., are obtainable on the Ground.

PRICE:—60 CENTS.

The BAND of the 2nd Bn. THE KING'S OWN SCOTCH BORDERS, by kind permission of Lieutenant Colonel L. J. COMPTON, C.M.G., D.S.O., and the Officers, 2nd Bn. The King's Own Scottish Borders, will play during the Afternoon of the 25th. [6162]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

DRAFT Programme and Entry Forms for the FOURTH EXTRA RACE MEETING to be held on SATURDAY, 5th MAY, 1928 (Weather Permitting), may be obtained at the RACE COURSE, HONG KONG CLUB, and OUTSTANDING STABLES. Entries will CLOSE at 6 P.M. on FRIDAY, 27th APRIL, 1928. [6163]

HONG KONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on TUESDAY, 24th APRIL, 1928, at 4 P.M. in the CITY HALL, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive the Report and Accounts for the Committee for the Year ended 31st DECEMBER, 1927.
- (2) To elect a new Committee.
- (3) To transact any General Business.

By Order,

M. F. KEY,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 17th Apr., 1928. [6145]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE FIFTIETH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Offices of the General Agents, JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., 17th Apr., 1928, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1927.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 17th to 24th APRIL, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., General Agents. [6129]

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED, will be held in the Board Room of Messrs. SARGENT, TOMES & CO., St. George's Building, Corner Road, Hong Kong, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd DAY of MAY, 1928, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors and a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st DECEMBER, 1927, and of electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd APRIL, 1928, to 2nd MAY, 1928, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

HERBERT E. STURT,

Secretary.

Hong Kong, 19th Apr., 1928. [6152]

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WHEN IN SWANOW, Call on HWA IAH & CO., Office No. 16, WATSON STREET, KWANG CHAI DISPENSARY. We are Wholesale Importers, Commission Agents, Representatives, Interpreters, etc. If unable to Call, Send Samples and Catalogues with Prices. Always ready to help. This will save you Time, Expense and Trouble in Discovering Sources of Good Business. Good References given. [5988]

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[50]

THE MISSES WOODS wish to announce their Departure from the Colony for Good on MAY 30th by "Express of Asia" and to give Notice that they TERMINATE their DANCING TUITION on MAY 27th. Pupils should book early for the YALE BLUES, a Dance that it is most Essential to learn. Studio: 3, BRACONFIELD ACADEMY. TEL. C. 3125. [5923]

TO LET—No. 1, NORTH POINT VIEW, Modern BUNGALOW in Good Repair. For particulars, Apply to Messrs. DEACONS, No. 1, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL. [331]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.

London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, April 23rd, 1928.

HARBOUR ADVISORY BOARD.

We have read with interest the discussion of the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, as published in their annual report, upon the proposal of the Government to establish a Harbour Board for the Colony. The word "interest" is used advisedly for no other, except perhaps "amusement," is possible. We certainly cannot say that the reading of the report brought us any enlightenment or profit. The subject is an exceedingly important one and the representatives of the shipping companies assembled to consider it with becoming gravity. Mr. N. S. BROWN, of Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, appeared to be opposed to the idea, but the consensus of opinion was favourable.

That is as far as we can get. The meeting was very conveniently closed with the proposal that the views of Colombo on the working of the Harbour Board there might be obtained. Those views were secured and lead to the conclusion that the present Colombo Port Commission has proved to be in every way far better than the old system of Harbour administration. As a matter of routine the information from Ceylon has been included in the Chamber's annual report and there the question rests. Nothing has been done. No decision was taken. No recommendation was made to the Government. Indeed, as far as can be judged from the published documents, the Government have not even received the courtesy of a reply to their original suggestion. But, you business men! We have been led to believe from your public speeches that this method of shelving important questions is a characteristic of Government departments only. In this particular case fairly ponderous machinery was set in motion with the consequent expenditure of considerable time, if not money. The Harbour Master outlined a scheme in detail six months ago. It has been before the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and tacitly approved. The Government very naturally and properly submitted it to the Chamber of Commerce for its expert opinion, and the Chamber does not make up its mind whether it likes or dislikes it, or is merely indifferent. And so we drift.

Writing upon the subject in October of last year we said:—

"We foresee a valuable sphere of influence for an advisory Harbour Board. Among other advantages, acceleration of public business is likely to be the result."

At present, when representations reach the Government on any subject, files circulate by degrees through all the Government departments concerned, accumulating hieroglyphic memoranda as they pass. Outside opinion may then be consulted and, when given, this travels round the same departmental circuit. The assembly of all the heads of departments concerned in any way with the harbour, together with representatives of shipping interests, at frequent intervals round the same table must lead both to fuller discussion and to more speedy decisions on the questions at issue."

Judging from the results of the Chamber of Commerce meeting and its round table conference, the above quotation reads now like the expression of a delightful, and entirely unsound, theory, but that by the way. We are not going easily to forsake our traditional belief that the British merchant, like his American cousin, is the man "to get things done." The Harbour Master attended the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and, invited to address the gathering, said:

"We had in view a Port Commission modelled on the lines of the *de facto* Port Commission in Colombo. The Port Commission in Colombo was a self-contained body representing all shades of opinion of the mercantile community, on the one side, and on the other side various officials interested in the Harbour."

A great advantage of having the co-operation of merchants and shipping people was that they could warn the Government of what was going on in the shipping world. One object in asking for a Port Commission was to strengthen the position of the Harbour as an asset to the Colony. Questions came up daily which obviously might affect the trade of the Colony, but to what extent was beyond his ken, and if he could discuss these matters with three or four experienced business men it would be of the greatest value in forming a considered opinion."

So far so good. Mr. BERNARD thought Commander HOLZ's scheme was excellent. Mr. N. S. BROWN was the next speaker called upon. He lauded the Harbour Department as at present constituted and thought it less open to criticism than perhaps any other department of Government. "He could not conceive that very much good would come from an Advisory Board at this stage. He thought it ought to be possible for the Harbour Master to obtain the private opinions for

shipping people when he needed them, and that a private opinion was often very much better because it could be accepted or not as thought best. The opinions of the Shipping Committee of the Chamber of Commerce were always at the disposal of the Harbour Master."—Mr. R. SUTHERLAND considered that Commander HOLZ had made out a very good case. "Closer and more condensed working between shipping and the Government was to be encouraged to the fullest extent. After a good deal of experience of the Harbour and shipping in Hong Kong he supported the scheme very strongly." Mr. JOHNSON, representing the P. & O., agreed with the Chairman. He thought no harm, but a great deal of good might result from establishing a Port Commission. Then the discussion drifted into the question of whether the Port Commission should have executive power and shortly after petered out.

Mr. BERNARD, as a last resort, pointed out that Commander HOLZ wanted the advice of other people on various matters and to assist him in pleading the case for harbour requirements with the Government. "It is for us to say," he concluded, "Whether we are in favour of giving Commander HOLZ the advice of the commercial community in the way he lays down, or whether we insist on the present channels being used."

No answer was given to this definite statement of the issue. The Committee decided that they would write to Ceylon, and then went home to tea, no doubt very well satisfied at the completion of a good afternoon's work. The replies have come from Ceylon and, as stated, these have been printed in the Chamber's annual report. But still no one knows the Chamber's collective opinion on the subject of a Hong Kong Harbour Advisory Board. We wonder if anyone ever will.

BEQUESTS OF THE LATE MR. ORANGE.

According to the will of the late Mr. James Orange, published in our Saturday's issue, he left his collection of pictures by George Chinnery to the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. As a matter of fact, Mr. Orange sold these pictures some years ago to the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation and they now adorn the walls of the Bank house at St. John's Place. The only explanation would appear to be that Mr. Orange at one time intended the pictures for the Victoria & Albert Museum and entered the bequest in his will; that he then changed his mind and sold the pictures but forgot to alter his will accordingly.

One Chinese case of enteric fever was announced from Kowloon on Friday.

The Contra Dance display which was to have taken place yesterday was cancelled.

Mr. S. H. ROSS has been appointed by the Supreme Court liquidator, in addition to Mr. J. Hennessey Seth, for the Kam Wing Bank, Hong Kong.

Mr. A. E. WOOD, Director of Education, will perform the opening ceremony of the Kowloon Branch of the Wah Yan College, Nelson Street, on Thursday at 5.20 p.m.

The annual athletic sports of St. Paul's College will take place on the Garrison ground, Sookunpoo, by kind permission of the military authorities, on Thursday afternoon, April 26th, commencing at 1 p.m.

H.E. the Governor has re-appointed Dr. Hickling, M.B.E., to be a member of the Midwives Board for a further term of three years with effect from April 19th.

Before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy on Saturday the Chinese charged with being in possession of three moulds and other implements for the making of counterfeit coins were committed for trial at the May sessions.

Two land sales are to take place at the P.W.D. offices on May 7th—New Kowloon Inland Lot 1130, with an area of 60,000 square feet (upset price \$18,000) and New Kowloon Inland Lot 1132, of about 5,510 square feet (upset price \$6,387.50).

The fire brigade was called out to a small fire at 89, Connaught Road West, yesterday shortly after 7.22 p.m. On arrival it was found that a front cubicle was in flames. The fire was soon extinguished with bricks, only slight damage being done.

Miss Daisy O'Keefe informs us that the gross receipts of the dancing display given by her pupils at the Queen's Theatre on the 11th inst., amounted to \$1,703. A draft for \$20 is being forwarded to Earl Haig's fund and a cheque for \$80 to the Nethersole Hospital.

It is notified that at the expiration of three months, unless cause is shown to the contrary, the General Exchange Co., Ltd., the Colonial Commercial Co., Ltd., the Sedan Co., Ltd., and the Yue Tak Co., Ltd., will be struck off the register and the companies dissolved.

Old boys, parents and others interested in St. Stephen's College, whether personal invitations have reached them or not, are particularly requested to attend the laying of the foundation stone of the new building by H.E. the Governor at Stanley Peninsula on Friday, April 27th, at 3.30 p.m.

The name of Miss M. H. Hoaking has been added to the register of medical practitioners in the Colony. Miss Hoaking is a Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, and of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh and a Licentiate of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow.

Mr. Lee Hysan and Mr. H. K. Hung, President and Vice-President of Queen's College Old Boys' Association, were hosts at a Chinese luncheon at Lee Garden, East Point, on Saturday, to members of the committee of the Association and others who assisted at the eighth annual dinner held last week.

The bathing beach at Tai Wan Bay, Kowloon, the beach adjoining the premises of the Royal Hong Kong Yacht Club, and the beaches at Kennedy Town and Repulse Bay will be opened to the public from May 1st. The fees for each person using the accommodation provided are five cents at Kennedy Town, ten cents at Tai Wan Bay and North Point and 20 cents at Repulse Bay.

H.E. the Governor has appointed Subedar Major Mungul Singh, Hong Kong and Singapore Brigade, to be one of his Honorary Aides-de-Camp, in succession to Acting Subedar Major Piran Ditta, D.O.M. Hong Kong and Singapore Brigade, R.A. His Excellency has also appointed Subedar Major Sultan Ahmed, 3/15th Punjab Regiment, to be one of his Honorary Aides-de-Camp, in succession to Subedar Major and Hon. Captain Fazal Khan, Sirdar Bahadur.

WEATHER REPORT.

MORE RAIN PREDICTED.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 4.53 p.m., stated:—

The depression is now central near Kobe and the trough of low pressure extends from Indo-China across Luzon to S.W. Japan. An anti-cyclone has formed over N. China.

Local Forecast:—N.E. winds, moderate, overcast, some rain.

SILENT ARMED ROBBERS.

GET AWAY WITH \$2,973.

MAN AND THREE WIVES HELD UP.

Six robbers, armed with daggers and revolvers, brought off a successfully raid at 4 a.m. yesterday. How they gained admission to the house is not known, but it was stated that they thoroughly ransacked the premises and walked off with money and jewellery to the value of \$2,973 without speaking a word.

The report of the robbery was made to the police by Wong Yung Po, master of the Kai Wo Rice Shop at No. 130, Balmora Strand at 3.15 a.m., one hour and a quarter after the robbery. He stated that he and his wife were asleep in the front cubicle when he was rudely awakened by 2 men, armed with revolvers. They motioned him to get out of bed, which he did and his wife followed. They were directed to the sitting room where they were bound and gagged. In the same room were two ladies who had already been tied up.

The robbers then threw a cotton quilt over their victims, who heard nothing more for about 15 minutes. Some time later the master judging that the robbers had left, the house, after some struggle managed to set himself free and gave the alarm. He then went into the other part of the house when his two concubines slept and found that their rooms had been ransacked. They were, however, not bound or gagged. On taking an inventory it was found that the robbers had decamped with \$510 in cash, belonging to the master and his two concubines. They had also taken with them 8 promissory notes for \$1,400 and some jewellery.

No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night.

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

TO-DAY'S ARRANGEMENTS.

At 9 a.m. this morning the President of the St. George's Society of Hong Kong will lay a wreath on the Cenotaph. It is hoped that as many members of the Society as possible will attend.

Retreat Programme.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band and Drums of the 1st Bn. The Queen's Royal Regiment on the Cricket Club ground (weather permitting) at 5.30 p.m.:

1. Combined—"Aldershot" March.
2. Drums—"I wonder how I look when I'm asleep" Song.
3. Band—"Charmaine" Selection.
4. Combined—"Song at Twilight" The Rusinges.
- Drums—Retreat.
- Combined—"I passed by your window" The Rusinges.
5. Combined—"Hallelujah" March.
6. Combined—"Wee MacGregor" Patrol.
7. Combined—"The Colours" Slow March.
8. Combined—"Georgia" Quick March.
9. Band—"Abide With Me" Evening Hymn.

Special Concert At The Queen's Theatre.

The Committee and members of the Society will be "At Home" to H.M. Forces at 9.30 p.m. in the Queen's and Star Theatres. The British film "The Battles of Coronel and the Falklands" will be shown at the Queen's and another English film at the Star, after which a special concert will be held for the Service men.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S RAINFALL.

0.30 INCHES AT MOUNT KELLET.

Remarkable rainfall figures were recorded for the heavy downpour of Saturday night. At the Matilda Hospital, Mount Kellett 0.30 inches of rain were measured for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. yesterday.

At the Royal Observatory, Kowloon, however, only 2.14 inches were recorded for the same period. The rainfall at Kowloon since the 17th inst. has been 2.17 inches.

Yesterday morning's sudden change was due to the anti-cyclone over China, and the fact that we were out of the influence of the depression East of China.

THE "NORTHERN STAR" STARTS HER CAREER.

NEW GANG-PLANK ARRANGEMENT.

OTHER IMPROVEMENTS ON OLDER FERRIES.

On Saturday the Star Ferry Company put into commission a recently completed ferry called the "Northern Star." She resembles the newer ferries in almost every respect, but there are one or two minor alterations, the chief being the new gang-plank. The gang-plank is balanced to such a degree that it may be either lowered or lifted with the "little finger." It works silently and the heavy bang on the pier has been obviated, steel cables are used instead of the old chain system which also aids the silence of its operation. A white painted, wire netting barricade, is attached and moves automatically with the gang-plank. This barricade is to stop any person from standing on the gangway while it is being lowered.

The Speed.

Perhaps the most interesting point to the public is the speed. The speed of the new ferry is not remarkable, being 10½ knots, but even this is never used as a ferry travelling at this speed would reach Kowloon before the other ferry had left, and would therefore have to stop and lie off till her slower sister was clear. The "Northern Star" is not, as one might expect, an oil-burner, but has gone back to old fashioned coal. Tests were made recently of the relative advantages of coal and oil and it was decided that coal was the more efficient and economic. Both the "Meridian Star" and "Golden Star" were launched as oil-burners, but following the experiment they altered to coal burners. The "Northern Star" was designed and built at the Kowloon Docks by the Hong Kong & Whampoa Dock Co., for the "Star Ferry" Company, and was launched three months ago. The speed attained on her trial runs was 10½ knots, which exceeded the contracted speed of 10 knots. She was completed about three weeks ago, but was not put into service until Saturday.

A Boon To Motor Cyclists.

The gangway is lower than the other ferries, and is always at the exact height of the pier. This will come as a great boon to all motor-cyclists as great difficulty is experienced at times in attempting to get the cycle aboard.

SILVER WINDFALL FOR C.E.R.

\$2,581,000 FROM URGA BANK.

USEFUL FOR PEKING.

HARBIN, April 23rd. Much excitement was created on the arrival of three chests of silver dollars at the Harbin Railway Station, from Vladivostok, a few days ago, for there is very little silver in the town. The actual amount was 2,581,000 and it had come from the Mongol Bank in Urga, which transferred it to the Dalbank at Vladivostok. As the former bank now has its reserves in gold—sent, of course, from Moscow—these silver tokens, which in former days the Mongols hoarded on receiving, became superfluous to the bank, which sold at the rate of 0.46 American dollars. The Dalbank has handed over the total sum to the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces, on behalf of the C.E.R., whose directors recently decided that the Chinese Government should receive five and a half million yen of the estimated profits of the railway for the first quarter of this year, the Soviet Government getting a similar sum. Whether this silver will be kept in Harbin or sent to Peking, where it is so badly needed, is a matter of conjecture, even though the official *Kung Pao* asserts that it is to be used to bolster up the local T-syang.

A Deflation Policy?

This same organ states that, at a recent financial conference at Mukden, it was decided that banks in Harbin must withdraw from circulation three-tenths of the bank notes now in circulation, and deposit them with the Civil Administrator, who is now Controller of Banks. The remaining seven-tenths must be replaced by new notes, bearing the Controller's stamp and the words "Harbin Tientsin," for which seven periods of time will be given. These bank notes, consequently, will be for use in Harbin and in Kiamin on an equal basis, and may be carried or remitted from one city to the other and exchanged for silver. Remittances from abroad will be made through a special institution and all limitations for such are withdrawn. The local banks have already begun carrying out these measures, and an improvement is already noticeable in the local dollar which has risen from 72 to 76—North China Daily News.

TAIAN FALLS TO THE NATIONALISTS.

RESENTMENT AT JAPANESE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

SUN'S ARMY CLAIMED TO BE IN CHARGE OF TSINING.

NORTHERNERS DENY MANY DEFEATS.

CHANG TSO LIN'S DEFENCE LINE IN CHIHLI.

A Reuter message from Peking claims that the Northern situation is by no means so bad as it has been painted. The Northerners have rather more than held their own in Southern Chihli and Northern Honan. The cable announces that General Sun Chuan Fang and his army are still in possession of Taining, in spite of the earlier authoritative reports that Marshal Feng had annihilated Sun's army of 50,000 men. Meanwhile, late messages state that the Nationalists have captured Taiian and are now about 16 miles north of the city.

General Chang Tsung Chang, in order to allay panic among the inhabitants of Taiian, has given orders that no official shall transfer his family from Taiian to Tientsin. This coming so closely upon the message of April 20th that General Chang Tsung Chang had transferred his family from Taiian to Tientsin, seems to savour rather of double dealing.

Chang Tso Lin has sent money and munitions for the war in Shantung, but appears determined not to re-inforce his allies with men. Should the Nationalists force their way over the Chihli border, Marshal Chang has prepared a defence line stretching from Tehchow, on the border, to Paoting on the Peking-Hankow Railway. Such a line will of course necessitate the complete abandonment of southern Chihli.

Both sides, Northern and Nationalist alike, appear to react very strongly what they feel is a Japanese intrusion into their affairs and both have lodged strongly worded protests with regard to the presence of Japanese troops in Shantung.

FALL OF TAIAN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. It is claimed that the Nationalist forces captured Taiian on the 21st and are now some sixteen miles to the north of the city on the way to Taiian, the capital of Shantung.

APPROACHING TAIAN.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. The Southern vanguards are approaching Taiian which is only weakly held by the Shantung troops. They are expected to abandon the city and move further north shortly.

JAPANESE TROOPS IN SHANTUNG.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. On the 20th inst. the Peking Foreign Office lodged a protest with Mr. Yozshawa, Japanese Minister to Peking, in connection with the landing of Japanese troops in Shantung. The Japanese Government was requested to withdraw the troops in order to preserve friendly relationship between the two nations.

A NATIONALIST PROTEST.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. Yesterday the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, at Nanking, called a special meeting to discuss steps taken with regard to Japan's recent despatch of troops to Shantung. In view of the fact that Premier Tanaka is the only person who is responsible for this action and is not supported by the Japanese people, it has been unanimously decided that the Central Government should make a vigorous protest to the present Japanese Government. At the same time a memorandum will be drawn up dealing with the views of Chinese people, Japanese people and all Kuomintang members separately.

MANCHUS' BIRTHPLACE.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek went to Chowhsien, the birthplace of Manchus, on the 19th inst. where he paid homage to Manchus' temple and discussed military plans with General Liu Chi. He returned to Haichow on the following morning.

SHANSI SUCCESS.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. The military headquarters at Taiyuan claims that the Shansi troops operating in the Taiyuan-Taiyuan Railway line retaken Taiyuan on the 14th inst. and on the 18th occupied Wulu.

OVER THE NORTH POLE.

"GREATEST FLIGHT EVER MADE."

FIVE DAYS ON DESOLATE ISLAND.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

OSLO, April 21st. According to an unconfirmed report in the newspaper *Dagbladet*, the airmen, Captain George Wilkins and Lieutenant B. Nielsen, arrived at Spitzbergen from Alaska after a flight of 21 hours.

Companion Of Shackleton.

London, April 21st.

Details of the two thousand mile flight of the Australian explorer, Captain Wilkins, across the North Pole are still lacking. However, a Copenhagen message quotes the explorer Amundsen as saying "No flight has been made anywhere at any time which is in any way comparable to this."

Cables from Oslo disclose the fact that Captain Wilkins left Alaska six days ago, and, after crossing the North Pole, the machine was forced to land on a desolate island to the north of Spitzbergen. Here the aviators encountered some Norwegian after a five days' search. After this they flew to Spitzbergen.

Captain Wilkins has twice previously attempted the trans-Polar flight. He is a small bearded man and won the Military Cross in the Great War. He accompanied Sir Ernest Shackleton on the "Quest" expedition to the South Polar regions.

CONFIRMATION.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 21st. The report of the success of Captain Wilkins in his attempt to fly across to Arctic regions from Port Barrow, Alaska, has been confirmed by a wireless message from Captain Wilkins to the *Detroit News*. The message comes from Svalbard, and states that they reached Spitzbergen after 21½ hours flying.

CHANG TSO LIN'S DEFENCE LINE.

SWIFT SOUTHERN ADVANCE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 22nd. According to the present outlook it appears that Marshal Chang Tso Lin is planning to withdraw his troops to the already prepared defence line extending from Paoting on the Peking-Hankow Railway to Tehchow.

The Nationalists are reported to be making rapid progress in southern Shantung towards Kiamin. Three Japanese cruisers, *Katsura*, *Kuma* and *Tsuru*, and one destroyer are at present at Tsingtao, where the first detachment of the expeditionary force is expected on the 24th aboard the coast defence ship *Kauyga*.

At present there are 500 Chinese troops in Tsingtao.

PEKING SENDS MONEY TO SHANTUNG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, April 21st. A bill is reported to have set on all fronts in the North China war.

Although the leaders in the Peking Government are not sending troops to their colleagues who are being pressed by the Nationalists in Shantung province, it is reliably reported that the Peking leaders have sent 400,000 shells to Tsinanfu; also, that Marshal Chang Tso Lin has sent to General Chang Tsung Chang \$1,250,000 at Chang Tsung Chang's urgent request.

JAPANESE TROOPS FOR SHANTUNG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, April 21st. The Japanese Legation in Peking has notified the Waichiao (Foreign Ministry of the Peking Government) that Japanese troops are being sent to Shantung province. The Waichiao protested against this.

Four hundred and sixty Japanese troops from Tientsin arrived at Tsinanfu on Friday evening.

YANGTZE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, April 20th. The situation along the Yangtze remains unchanged. Three of General Yang Sen's personal staff have arrived here from Ichang.

THE NEW FAR EAST.

A RUSSO-JAPANESE UNDERSTANDING?

BRITAIN'S RESPONSIBILITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 21st.

In a long article in the *Observer* on "The New Far East," Sir Frederick Whyte alludes to the "ferment of modernism" in Japan, India, Turkey, China, Persia, Siam and Afghanistan. He says that Asia's future depends on Geneva or Moscow, and declares that Soviet Russia holds the chief of many keys to the problem, but the conflict within her soul is not over. "Our part in her metamorphosis is to enable her to return without excessive delay or irritating penalty to the European family. Thus we will ease Europe and save Asia from the direct conflict."

Sir Frederick predicts a Russo-Japanese understanding based on a compromise of interests in the Far East. He concludes that Europe's behaviour at Geneva will profoundly affect the action both of Moscow and Tokyo, and as the British Commonwealth is more deeply interested in the consequences of Russo-Japanese relations than any other power, the fact cannot be ignored that the action of British statesmen in the League of Nations will play a part deciding the fate of two continents.

REDISCOUNT RATE.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 21st.

The Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis has established its rediscount rate at 4½ per cent.

TEAPOT DOME OIL SCANDAL.

DEMOCRATS SURPRISED AT VERDICT.

INFLUENCE ON ELECTIONS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 22nd.

The mercury in the Democratic thermometer dropped rapidly when Mr. Sinclair's acquittal was announced, for the mere mention, during the past four years, of the name of many prominent Republicans in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal, stimulated the hopes of the Democrats that the Republican standard could not be borne aloft at the Presidential election in November, if the Court of Justice castigated, as they fully anticipated, the Republican administrations for alleged "fraud and corruption."

The charge on which Mr. Sinclair is now acquitted was that of conspiring with the Secretary of the Interior to defraud the United States Government in 1922 in connection with the lease of the Teapot Dome oil reserve. This belonged to the Government. The lease was cancelled in October, 1927, on the grounds of fraud and corruption.

Harry Sinclair Acquitted.

New York, April 21st.

Mr. Harry Sinclair, the oil magnate who was being tried in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal, has been acquitted.

NEW JAPANESE CRUISER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Tokyo, April 22nd.

The *Ashiyama*, Japan's fourth 10,000-ton cruiser, has been launched at Kobe.

NATIONALISTS BOMBARD TAIAN.

HEADQUARTERS MOVED FORWARD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, April 21st.

The *Kuo Min News Agency* says: "The heavy bombardment of Tai-an by the Nationalist troops and a rapid retreat by General Chang Tsung Chang to Tsinanfu. The mysterious disappearance of General Sun Chuan Fang followed the fall of Taining."

Martial law has been declared at Peking.

The removal of the headquarters of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek from Hsuehow to Yenchow, and the capture of Shih-chia-chang by Shansi troops are features of the developments in the war situation yesterday.

CURSE OF OPIUM IN CHINA.

HEAVY EXPORTS FROM PERSIA.

NO PRESENT PROSPECT OF REFORM.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, April 21st.

At the sitting of the Opium Committee the report was read of the seizure in Hong Kong of 1,750 ounces of heroin and 283 ounces of morphine, shipped by a Dutch firm to Shanghai. This was seized as a result of information supplied by the Dutch Authorities.

An interesting statement was made on the situation in China, showing that the Chinese felt that Europe and Japan were poisoning and weakening them by introducing narcotics into China. Mr. Chao read a long statement declaring that the Chinese Government upheld the prohibition of the cultivation of opium.

M. Brenier declared that 163,000 kilos of Persian opium above the official figures had been exported. He urged that the Persian Government be asked to explain.

Viscount Sato was full of regret that Japan's administrative measures with regard to the illicit traffic had not been more successful. He foreboded the possibility of new legislation, but pointed out many difficulties, notably the fact that the Chinese were able to charter Japanese vessels to transport opium.

Sir Malcolm Delevingne drew attention to the fact that, during the year, 150 tons of Persian opium were shipped to Vladivostok. Sir Campbell pointed out that, as long as no control existed in Turkey and Persia, the proceedings of the Committee were marked by a sense of unreality.

Mr. Lyall, in an impressive statement on the situation in China, said that the opium revenue of the Shanghai district amounted to £1,000,000 sterling a year. At present there was no prospect of ameliorating the position.

The situation in regard to morphine in China was worse than twenty years ago. Incalculable harm was being done, and the people were convinced that Britain was responsible for the introduction of opium into China. Mr. Lyall recognised that Japan was doing everything possible to stop smuggling, but there were many difficulties in the way.

Mr. Chao emphasised China's policy of prohibition. He admitted weakness in carrying it out, but China was not master of its own house and it was difficult to control the national foreign concessions.

Mr. Chao gave large figures of the imports of morphine, heroin and cocaine into China. He mentioned that the Chinese Authorities had seized 1,400 kilos of opium and large quantities of narcotics.

Control Schemes.

It is learned that the sub-committee on opium unanimously rejected Signor Cavazzoni's scheme for the comprehensive control of the opium drug. This was regarded as going too far.

The Committee proposes a scheme of its own instead.

SOVIET OIL AGREEMENT.

NEW PRESIDENT OF STANDARD OIL.

INTENSIFIED PRICE WAR.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York, April 21st.

In connection with the report that the Standard Oil Company has concluded a new agreement with the Soviet, it is interesting to note that Mr. Charles Meyer, who closed the original contract yesterday, has been elected president. He succeeds Mr. Herbert Pratt, who is made Chairman of the Board.

Mr. Meyer was largely responsible for the precipitation of the present price war between the Standard Oil and the Royal Dutch Shell interests. His election is regarded here as marking a possible intensification of the struggle.

INDIAN MILL UNREST.

DEMONSTRATIONS BY STRIKERS.

POLICE ARREST ROWDIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BOMBAY, April 21st.

There are now twenty-three mills not working. Rowdy strikers demonstrated in front of the mills which were working, and there were several clashes between strikers and the police. Eight strikers have been arrested and the Commissioner of Police has prohibited processions and meetings of strikers.

PACT TO ABOLISH WAR.

THE FRENCH PLAN.

"HEDGED WITH RESTRICTIONS."

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, April 21st.

The French plan for a multilateral pact, outlawing war, has been published in the form of a draft treaty. There are six articles. The first provides that "high contracting parties, without endangering their legitimate right to defence within the limits of existing treaties, particularly when they conceive the violation of certain clauses thereof as a hostile act, do solemnly declare that they condemn the recourse to war, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy."

This is to say, they renounce war as an instrument of personal, spontaneous, independent political action wherein they take the initiative, and not of an action wherein they find themselves involved by the application of a treaty such as Covenant of the League of Nations, or any other treaty registered by the League of Nations.

They engage themselves under these conditions to make no attack or invasion, one against the other."

The second provision is that the solution of all disputes and differences be sought entirely by peaceful means. Thirdly, any breach of treaty releases the high contracting parties from obligations with regard to the guilty party.

The fourth section makes it clear that the present treaty in no wise nullifies the obligations consequent on previous treaties; while the fifth provides that the treaty shall be proposed to all powers, and shall only become binding after it has been unanimously accepted, unless an agreement to the contrary has been reached.

The final section deals with the conditions of ratification of the treaty.

American Dissatisfaction.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, April 21st.

While no comment is yet available from the State Department with regard to the French plan to outlaw war, it is understood that the proposals are so hedged with restrictions that they do not satisfy American officials.

LORD CUSHENDUN ON DISARMAMENT.

BRITAIN GIVES THE LEAD.

VIEWS ON CONSCRIPTION.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

Lord Cushendun, speaking at the League of Nations Union meeting last night, expressed his disappointment that more had not been done in progressive international disarmament. He emphasised the fact that, without waiting for any international agreement, Britain had for economy and other reasons already carried out a large measure of reduction. This reduction was particularly notable in the personnel of the navy, in tonnage of ships and in dockyards.

It might well be argued that Britain's reductions in the fighting strength of three services amply carried out her obligations to reduce her armaments to the lowest level consistent with public safety. But Britain had offered to do more and was ready to do so as soon as agreement with other nations was reached.

One of the great obstacles at Geneva was the different views taken by nations on conscription. But he had faith that a very much larger measure of disarmament would be accomplished, although in itself it was not the only factor in maintaining peace.

COMMUNIST DOCUMENTS AT RICA.

DISCOVERED IN POLICE RAIDS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RICA, April 20th.

In the course of searches to-day, the political police found a number of documents relating to the Communist activities in subsidising and controlling the Left newspapers. Copies of important correspondence with Moscow was also discovered. As the result of the raids, the police made eleven arrests, while others are pending.

NEW EGYPTIAN LAW.

POLICE ACTION AT MEETINGS LIMITED.

UNFAVOURABLE PRESS COMMENT.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

The text of the proposed assembly law, which is to come before the Egyptian Senate on April 30th, has reached London and is the subject of unfavourable comment in the press. When the Egyptian Government rejected the draft of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty which had been negotiated by Sarwat Pasha and Sir Austen Chamberlain, they were reminded in a communication, sent at the beginning of last month, that the British Government would not permit the discharge of their responsibility in the protection of foreigners in Egypt to be endangered by Egyptian legislation.

Facilities Agitation.

The present bill is regarded by the press as having the effect of facilitating political agitation, and weakening the hands of those whose duty it is to maintain order. Among the clauses which attract comment are those which stipulate that a police officer may attend a meeting but can only dissolve it in two cases: if committed responsible for the meeting requests in writing that this should be done, or in case of grave disorder in which event the meeting can be resumed if calm is considered to have been restored. Lighter penalties are imposed on demonstrators who contravene the law than on officials dissolving meetings in cases other than those indicated in bill.

Residents' Misgivings.

The terms of the whole measure are reported to have created misgivings among foreign residents in Egypt, and among the Egyptian police, who would have to wait for a definite breach of the peace before they could take any executive action.

The Times says that Zaghul Pasha himself considered that the existing law of public meeting required strengthening rather than relaxation and it can only be supposed that the extremists in or behind the Wafd party have simply made up their minds to impose an irresponsible gesture upon the Egyptian Government.

Anti-Foreign Feeling.

Political excitement in Egypt has almost always been accompanied by anti-foreign rioting. There are fully 100,000 foreign residents in Egyptian towns, while others, especially Greeks, are scattered about the countryside. The value of their property is considerable and in times of trouble they are regularly menaced by local roughs, whom the Egyptian authorities have always found difficulty in restraining, and whom they will hardly be able to restrain at all if the public meetings bill becomes law.

Until the proposed law has been definitely passed by the Senate and signed by King Fuar there is always a hope that wiser counsels will prevail at the last moment, and that even the wilder spirits will realize that some gestures are neither dignified nor prudent.

PLIGHT OF EARTHQUAKE VICTIMS.

COLD AND RAIN INCREASES MISERY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SOFIA, April 21st.

Earthquake shocks, accompanied by underground rumblings, continued in Philippopolis and the rest of the devastated regions throughout the night of the 20th and yesterday. Heavy rain and severe cold added to the misery of the earthquake victims, who are camping out in tents and hutsments.

SIR JOSEPH DUVEEN'S PURCHASE.

£72,000 FOR A GAINSBOROUGH.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, April 21st.

Sir Joseph Duveen, the well-known art expert, has purchased in America Gainsborough's famous picture, "The Harriet Wagon" and is bringing it back to England. The price paid was £72,000.

FRENCH STEAMER DISABLED.

MESSAGE FOR ASSISTANCE

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 20th.

A message from Colombo states that the French steamer *Cappador* from Haiphong is lying helpless about eighteen miles south of Colombo unable to proceed owing to turbine trouble. The steamer has wireless for towage, and a tug has been ordered to proceed immediately to assist.

LOCAL FOOTBALL RESULTS.

CIVILIANS BEAT ARMY N. LAI WAH CUP FINAL.

ROYAL NAVY DEFEAT CHINA ATHLETIC.

Two games completed the fixtures on Saturday last, these resulting as under:—

Lai Wah Cup Competition: Final.

Civilians, 5; Army, 3.

Friendly.

Royal Navy, 5; China Athletic, 3.

The gate proceeds in the above games were devoted to the fund for the dependants of the late Telegraphist Jackson, H.M.S. *Hermes*. The gross receipts were \$7,137.70 and this amount will be handed over by the Hong Kong Football Association to H.M.S. *Hermes*.

H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B., C.M.G., and Miss Luard arrived before the Lai Wah Cup game started. Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Dyer were also present throughout.

The band of H.M.S. *Hermes* played before the first game and during the three intervals.

Gosano and Brown were absent from the Civilians selected side and Wynne and Cornwall came in. The Army team lined out as under:—

Anderson; Hurst; and Martin; Curawell; Sims (Captain) and Hill; Campbell; Aird, Leach, McGlinchey and Alexander.

Referee: Mr. F. Smith. Linesmen: Mr. J. W. Baldwin and S. Sergt. Gilbert.

There was a good attendance when Bishop set the ball in motion. Both teams were in good fettle and after a give and take battle in midfield the Civilians took the lead when Cornwall shot in from a centre by Pile. The Civilians did not hold their lead very long for a penalty for hands against them was well taken by Sims who beat Clarke with a fast shot. With the scores level the Army were attacking again and Leach scored with a fast cross shot. Clarke received the full force of the shot on the little finger of his left hand and was forced to retire. The finger was dislocated and torn. After attention he resumed and took the centre-forward position. In the meantime, Wheeler had dropped back into goal and now Bishop went back to partner Wynne. It was thought at the time that this would greatly handicapped the Civilians team but Wheeler played a great game in goal, while Clarke at centre-forward scored two brilliant goals and had a big share in a third one.

A great tussle between the teams ensued, but the Army defence was not too sound. From a centre by Pile, Clarke beat Anderson and again the teams were level. Leach was always lying handy for a push from Sims but Bishop had him well covered and several times the Club captain stopped the R.A. player when he was dangerous. The respective captains, and incidentally the pivots of the teams, were very conspicuous throughout the game. They swung the ball about to their wings, or, pushed it along the carpet to their insides and their play was good to watch.

The Civilians took the lead with Anderson and Martin struggling full length on the ground. The Army goalie had cleared from a header by Clarke and following up he collided with Martin and they both fell. In meantime, Rocha had received the ball and sent it into the net.

The Civilians went further ahead when Rocha banged in a shot from a pass by McKelvie and although Anderson stopped the shot he failed to hold it and it crossed the goal line.

A strong attack by the Army was checked by Wynne and the interval arrived with the Civilians leading by four goals to two.

The opening minute of the half appeared to be the turning point in the game for Clarke turned in a pass from Pile, Anderson not seeing the ball. With a three goals lead, the Civilians appeared to be in a winning position. Had the Army forwards been up to shooting form, a different tale might have been told. Alexander and Campbell were left open, the Civilians' defence concentrating on the centre.

The wingers were often close in and wild shooting spoilt good chances. Leach was practically helpless as he was well looked after and could do nothing when the ball came over. The wingers tried to score but several openings were wasted. A splendid shot by McGlinchey reduced the lead and from now until the final whistle sounded the Civilians were practically on the defensive. When the final whistle sounded, the Civilians were leading by five goals to three.

The game was fast throughout and the Civilians regained the trophy they lost last year when the Army beat them in the final.

Presentation Of The Cup.

Mrs. R. M. Dyer, presented the Cup to Mr. McKelvie, Captain of the Civilians team, at the close of the game.

Before Mrs. Dyer made the presentation, Mr. H. M. McTavish said that the proceeds of the gate to-day would be handed over for the dependants of the late Telegraphist Jackson, who lost his life in the recent flying accident. He thanked the China Athletic and the Royal Navy teams for turning out to play at 3.30 for this cause. He wished to thank the *Hermes* band for coming in from Mrs. Bay to play selections on the ground that afternoon. He congratulated the Civilians on winning the cup, this being their third success in four years. He was pleased the Civilians had won the cup and congratulated the Army on their very sporting game that day. He then asked Mrs. Dyer to make the presentation. Each player of the winning team received a small cup. Little Miss Catherine Sinclair McTavish then handed to Mrs. Dyer a bouquet in silver holder tied with the H.K.F.A. colours.

Three cheers and a "tiger" were given for Mrs. Dyer on the call of Mr. McKelvie, while three cheers were given for the Army team.

Royal Navy v. China Athletic.

Being without several of their regular players, the China Athletic went down to the Royal Navy by five clear goals. It was a pity the Athletic were not at full strength for the Navy had got together the best team they have fielded this season.

From the start it was evident that the Navy would win. Their forwards played well together and with several "class" men in the attack, the visitors looked forward to a very close game. Scoring two goals in less than ten minutes the Navy had the measure of their opponents, the respective wing men losing no chances while they never wasted a centre.

Baker cleared with a big kick and Simmonds taking the ball on the run beat Pau Ka Ping and opened the Navy score. Soon after a centre from Shewbrooke was passed on by Simmonds to Firth who in turn beat Pau Ka Ping. The Athletic held the Navy for a period in which time, Tso Kwai Shing did well on the wing. Lam Yuk Ying, who is hard to beat in the halfback line, is not a forward as several chances were given him but he failed. A penalty against Lai Luk Tat was taken by Baker and Pau Ka Ping was applauded when he tipped over the bar.

The Navy went further ahead as the result of a corner kick, Simmonds heading into the net from a kick by Shewbrooke.

Before the interval Kennedy put the Navy four up.

The second half opened with the Navy attacking but Pau Ka Ping did well in goal and stopped several fast shots. Lam Yuk Ying was slow in front of goal and Brockman cleared with great judgment. Another goal to the Navy was scored by Simmonds after Shewbrooke had worked through the defence. Tso Kwai Shing was prominent on the wing but he received little support from the rest of the attack. The final whistle sounded with the Navy winning by five clear goals.

HOME FOOTBALL RESULTS.

BLACKBURN DEFEAT HUDDERSFIELD IN THE CUP FINAL.

GAME WATCHED BY THE KING AND DUKE OF YORK.

93,000 SPECTATORS AT WEMBLEY.

The English Cup final at Wembley on Saturday had an unexpected result, Huddersfield Town being defeated by the Blackburn Rovers by three goals to one. Huddersfield appeared to have been taken off their feet, when, in the first minute Blackburn's dashing centre forward charged the goal-keeper and placed the ball in the net. Six minutes before the end Roscamp netted the third goal for his side. Jackson, who scored the winning goal for Huddersfield in the semi-final tie with Sheffield United, was responsible for the only goal for his side.

RECORD OF THE TEAMS.

Huddersfield were favourites for the great championship and the "double" and in spite of this reverse, the present team will be remembered as one of the greatest the game has ever seen. They won their way, with the 'Spurs, to the First Division in 1920, since when their progress has been one long triumph. They were in the final the same year as they won promotion, only to be beaten after extra time by Aston Villa 1-0. In 1924 they were League champions for the first time; they kept their place for three seasons running and only lost it last season through a penchant for drawing matches, sharing the spoils on no fewer than 17 occasions.

Twelve times before have Blackburn Rovers reached the semi-final stage of the competition; five times have they won the Cup; only once have they been defeated in the final. They won the Cup three years running and were awarded a special trophy in recognition of this feat in 1888. After a lapse of three years they won the Cup in two successive seasons, since when they have never reached the final. Blackburn have now regained their laurels by defeating the outstanding team in football at the present time.

LEAGUE MATCHES.

Everton now take first place in the League table with a lead of three points over Huddersfield, but the latter have still three games in hand. Chelsea had another reverse on Saturday when they met Leeds United, the present leaders in the Second Division.

A report of the Cup match and results of League matches as called by *Reuter*, also revised League tables follow:—

HOW BLACKBURN WON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, April 23d.

The Football Association Cup final was played at Wembley in dull weather in the presence of 93,000 spectators, including the King and the Duke of York.

Blackburn Rovers beat Huddersfield Town by three goals to one. His Majesty the King and the Duke of York stood hand in hand with the players before the commencement of the game. Huddersfield won the toss. The match had a sensational start when Puddfoot, Blackburn's inside-right, lobbed the ball to the goal mouth. Mercer, the goal-keeper, hesitated, and Roscamp, Blackburn's centre-forward, charged him into the net, scoring Blackburn's first goal within one minute of the start. The Huddersfield team appeared to be unsettled by this sudden reverse and Blackburn continued their spirited attack, scoring again through McLean, their inside-left, with a book shot twenty-three minutes after the start. Half-time score: Blackburn 2, Huddersfield 0.

Ten minutes after the restart, Jackson, the inside-right, scored for Huddersfield. Roscamp increased Blackburn's lead six minutes before the finish. Result: Blackburn 3, Huddersfield 1.

ENGLISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Birmingham 2, Liverpool 0.	Bolton 4, West Ham 0.	Cardiff 0, Sunderland 1.	Derby 3, Aston Villa 2.	Manchester U. 2, Sheffield U. 3.	Middlesbrough 1, Leicester 1.	Newcastle 1, Arsenal 1.	Wednesday 2, Portsmouth 0.	Tottenham 1, Burnley 4.	Blackburn 3, Derby County 1.	Huddersfield 1, Manchester City 0.
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Division II.

Blackpool 4, South Shields 1.	Bristol 0, Hull 1.	Chelsea 2, Leeds U. 3.	Clapton 2, Notts Forest 2.	Grimsby 0, Wolves 1.	Notts U. 0, Fulham 1.	Oldham 0, Barnsley 1.	Reading 0, Port Vale 0.	Southampton 0, Swansea 2.	Stoke 3, Preston N.E. 2.	West Brom. 1, Manchester C. 1.
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Division III. (Southern).

Brentford 4, Middlesbrough 2.	Bournemouth 2, Plymouth 2.	Brighton 3, Bristol 0.	Crystal Pal. 1, Coventry 0.	Exeter 5, Newport 1.	Luton 4, Watford 1.	Millwall 0, Gillingham 0.	Norwich 3, Watford 0.	Norwich 3, Queen's P.R. 1.	Southend 1, Charlton 2.	Torquay 2, Swindon 1.
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Division III. (Northern).

Barrow 1, Ashington 1.	Bradford 5, Wigan 1.	Durham 0, Lincoln 4.	Nelson 3, Crewe 3.	Rochdale 2, Halifax 2.	Rotherham 0, Bradford C. 0.	Southport 4, New Brighton 2.	Stockport 4, Darlington 0.	Tranmere 0, Doncaster 0.	Chatterfield 0, Accrington 0.
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SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Division I.

Airdrie 2, St. Johnstone 0.	Bo'ness 2, St. Mirren 3.	Clyde 1, Raith Rovers 1.	Cowdenbeath 0, Hearts 1.	Falkirk 1, Hamilton 2.	Hibernians 3, Dunfermline 3.	Rangers 6, Kilmarnock 1.	Partick 3, Celtic 3.	Queen's Park 1, Dundee 2.	Motherwell 0, Aberdeen 0.
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HIGHEST SCORE.

Millwall (h) 6

LEAGUE TABLES.

DIVISION I.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Everton	40	19	12	9	94	61	50
Huddersfield	37	20	7	10	84	60	47
Leicester	39	17	11	11	88	60	47
Derby	39	16	13	11	88	73	42
Cardiff	40	16	10	14	88	78	41
Bolton	40	16	9	15	78	83	41
Aston Villa	39	16	8	15	73	89	40
Bury	40	16	8	16	78	80	40
Portsmouth	39	16	7	16	78	79	39
Arsenal	39	13	12	14	78	82	38
Newcastle	39	12	14	13	73	79	36
Middlesbrough	40	12	14	14	61	83	35
West Ham	40	14	10	16	77	88	36
Birmingham	40	12	14	14	65	72	35
Tottenham	41	15	8	18	74	84	38
Sunderland	38	14	9	15	67	67	37
Burnley	39	15	7	17	73	88	37
Liverpool	39	12	12	15	80	78	36
Blackburn	37	13	9	15	64	67	35
Sheffield U.	37	13	8	16	60	60	34
Wednesday	38	11	12	16	75	75	34
Manch. U.	38	13	7	18	63	78	33

DIVISION II.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Leeds	40	25	7	8	97	53	57
Manch. City	38	23	8	7	91	50	54
Chelsea	40	22	8	10	79	42	52
Preston	40	21	8	11	84	61	50
Stoke	40	20	8	12	71	58	48
Swansea	39	17	10	12	70	60	44
Oldham	39	18	7	14	67	47	43
West Brom.	40	16	11	13	67	68	43
Port Vale	39	17	8	14	68	57	40
Notts Forest	39	15	10	14	62	78	40
Grimsby	40	14	12	14	63	74	38
Sheff. C.	39	12	14	14	61	73	36
Hull	40	12	13	15	49	67	37
Notts U.	40	12	11	17	63	72	35
Barnsley	40	12	11	17	61	63	35
Wolves	39	13	8	18	61	66	34
Reading	40	11	12	17	63	74	34
Southampton	40	12	7	20	64	70	33
Blackpool	39	12	8	19	78	90	32
Fulham	40	12	7	21	67	85	31
Clapton O.	39	10	10	19	53	74	30
S. Shields	40	7	8	25	53	107	22

DIVISION III. (SOUTH).

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Millwall	40	28	5	7	126	50	61
Northants	39	22	9	8	89	56	63
Plymouth	39	20	7	12	77	53	47
Brighton	39	18	10	11	77	61	48
Swindon	37	18	8	11	61	59	44
Crystal Pal.	38	17	10	11	71	66	44
Exeter	40	15	12	13	67	58	44
Newport	39	17	9	13	77	74	43
Southend	39	18	5	16	73	61	41
Brentford	40	17	8	15	75	69	40
Q.P.R.	40	16	8	16	66	66	40
Charlton	38	13	12	13	64	64	38
B'mouth	39	13	11	15	70	71	37
Luton	38	14	7	17	68	78	36
Gillingham	38	12	10	16	65	74	34
Watford	39	12	9	19	60	74	33
Norwich	38	13	13	12	68	62	31
Bristol R.	39	13	4	22	65	90	30
Merthyr	40	9	12	19	61	88	30
Torquay	39	8	12	19	49	99	28
Walsall	40	10	8	22	60	102	28
Coventry	38	10	7	21	61	85	27

DIVISION III. (NORTH).

	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A.	Pts.
Bradford	40	25	9	6	103	49	59
Lincoln	40	23	6	11	87	62	52
Stockport	38	22	7	9	83	44	51
Tranmere	38	21	8	9	96	60	50
Doncaster	39	21	7	11	82	39	49
Bradford C.	40	17	12	11	63	58	48
Southport	41	20	4	17	68	68	44
Accrington	39	17	8	14	73	72	43
Darlington	38	13	5	15	80	69	41
N. Brighton	39	14	12	13	67	66	40
Wrexham	39	17	6	16	60	62	40
Halifax	39	12	14	13	69	67	38
Rochdale	39	15	7	17	70	74	37
Rotherham	40	13	11	16	62	62	37
Crewe	40	12	10	18	78	80	34
Ashington	40	10	10	20	68	100	30
Chatterfield	40	12	9	19	66	75	33
Barrow	40	9	11	20	53	102	28
Wigan	40	8	9	23	61	94	27
Durham	40	10	7	23	65	95	27
Nelson	38	10	5	23	67	120	25

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

(DIVISION I.)

	P.	W.
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EAST AND WEST IN FRIENDLY RIVALRY.

ST. PETER'S CLUB SUCCESSFUL MARATHON RACE.

PTE. TIERNAN WINS IN FINE STYLE.

INDIANS CAPTURE TEAM SHIELD.

A spirit of comradeship and goodwill was the outstanding feature of the first marathon race, held on Saturday, under the aegis of the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, when Indians and British soldiers ran side by side. Competing against them were several young Chinese athletes and the fact that the race was a very real success went to show that the East and West can meet in rivalry of a kind that does much to foster good fellowship.

Pte. Tiernan, of the Royal Army Medical Corps, won the race in fine style, completing a course of nearly ten miles in 53 minutes. The winner of this race also won the St. Andrew's Young Men's Club Marathon Race just over a month ago in Kowloon.

The Indian competitors ran a fine race and captured the team shield. One of their competitors would have given Pte. Tiernan a close run had he not mistaken the course. He came in first by a short-cut but was disqualified.

At the conclusion of the race, the prizes were given away to the successful competitors by Mrs. Swann, wife of the Very Rev. A. Swann, Dean of Hong Kong.

There were 74 entries, of which 63 faced the starter at 4.30 p.m. sharp. The course was nearly ten miles, up and down several hills. No fewer than 56 finished the course. Among the entrants were a number of Indian soldiers from the Mounted Battery, who captured the Nestangle Team Shield, getting five men passed the winning post one after the other.

Pte. Tiernan, of the R.A.M.C., galloped home in fine style, doing the course in 53 minutes.

The men got off well together and after passing Robinson Road, Tiernan took the lead, being closely followed by the Indians. He gradually increased his lead and when nearing the Chinese Protestant Cemetery, he was comfortably ahead. The Indians doggedly kept after him and they were followed by a couple of runners from the R.O.S.B. The rest of the field, at this stage, were well in the rear.

Of the leading fourteen men, Abdul Gaffur was the last, but to everybody's surprise he was leading soon after passing the Cemetery. He finished the race first and much ahead of Tiernan, but when the cards were checked, it was found that Abdul Gaffur had taken a short-cut through the Cemetery. He was disqualified and the first place was given to Pte. Tiernan.

The Teams and Contestants.

Running in teams and individually were the following:—

St. Peter's Club.—R. Leong, P. S. Tong, W. Cunningham, Lau Fu Chung, S. Chenailing, Harold Kew, J. King and J. Hahnan. H.M.S. Team.—D. K. H. Gawn, W. B. Kelly, D. H. Nelson, H. S. P. Watch. Six other members of this team arrived late and did not start.

Scots Guards.—Lee, Corpl. F. Macdonald, Lee, Corpl. Lilley and Guardsmen J. King, R. A. Collins, J. Kelly, W. C. Leonard, D. Godward and Hart.

Indian Mounted Battery.—Monshi Khan, Yusuf Khan, Babu Singh, Abdul Gaffur, Kartar Singh, Tara Singh, Daswanda Singh, Karam Hussain, Mohammed Khan, Din Mohammed, Darkat Ali, Dakh Taur Singh, sr., and Dakh Taur Singh, jr.

Queen's Regt.—Corpl. F. Allen and Ptes. A. Dry, A. Warner, G. Jennings, A. Woolard and G. Crafts.

R.O.S.B.—Sergt. Watts, Sergt. D. Falconer, Lee, Sergt. Canning, Lee, Corpl. Year, Lee, Corpl. Mylie, Lee, Corpl. J. Gilchrist, and Ptes. Hialop, Scott, Anderson, Ritchie, Torrens, Douglas, Nelson, Skinner, Banas, Walls, Belk and Mulvey.

Other Entries.—S. Cutforth, A. L. Nelmes, H. O. Davies, E. Harvey, P. W. Burchell, H. F. Regie, W. Gooding, and Pte. J. Tiernan, R.A.M.C.

The First 14 Home.

- 1.—Pte. Tiernan, R.A.M.C. Time: 53 minutes.
- 2.—Gnr. Kartar Singh, Mounted Battery.
- 3.—Gnr. Daswanda Singh, Mounted Battery.
- 4.—Gnr. Babu Singh, Mounted Battery.
- 5.—Pte. Anderson, R.O.S.B.
- 6.—Gnr. Monshi Khan, Mounted Battery.
- 7.—Lee, Corpl. Year, R.O.S.B.
- 8.—Pte. Banas, R.O.S.B.
- 9.—Pte. Nelmes, R.A.M.C.
- 10.—Sergt. Watts, R.O.S.B.
- 11.—Gnr. Mohammed Khan, Mounted Battery.
- 12.—D. K. H. Gawn (H.M.S. Titania).
- 13.—Gnr. Darkat Ali, Mounted Battery.
- 14.—Lee, Corpl. Mylie, R.O.S.B.

Chairman's Thanks.

Before distributing prizes to the winners, who had gathered at the Club house at the conclusion of the race, the Rev. N. V. Halward, Chairman of the Club, said:—

St. Peter's Club has since its inception not only tried to provide recreation for its own members but it has also attempted, in a small

way, to foster a spirit of social intercourse and comradeship amongst a large circle of people who happen to find themselves resident in Hong Kong for a short while. This afternoon's Marathon Race is another attempt, which I hope will now be an annual one, to get together a number of people in friendly rivalry. It is in such ways that people of different races can get to know and appreciate one another.

It is especially gratifying to the promoters of this race to have had so many entries, namely 74. It clearly shows that such an effort on the Club's part has not been wasted. Although the organisation of this race has been in the hands of the Club I am sure it could not have been the success it was without the splendid support we have had from various firms and individuals in the Colony.

I should like on behalf of the Club to thank first and foremost the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. for presenting the Championship Cup and Team Shield. Nestle's interest in the public welfare in places where they have branches is well-known and their many gifts to the public are evidences of their interest in their customers' welfare.

This interest, we find, is world-wide, extending from Europe to the Far East and from Australia to America. A concern such as this cannot fail to give everyone the impression that only by service do we grow.

We are also deeply grateful to the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., for presenting the first and second prizes, to Mr. Andrew Cheung for presenting the Club Members Cup and to Mr. Lytton for presenting third prize.

We are taking, this afternoon, the opportunity of asking Mrs. Swann to present the prizes for the Club Billiard Championship for 1928. Here again we are indebted to firm and individuals for helping us by presenting so many of the prizes. First to Dr. Kotewall, who has been our Patron since the Club was formed and who has evinced his interest in many helpful ways, and who has kindly presented the Championship Cup. We are also grateful to the Wing On Co., Ltd., for presenting the first prize and to Lane, Crawford, Ltd., for presenting a cue for the highest break.

If a Club such as ours is going to carry on in the way in which it has started it is obvious that the support of firms and individuals is needed and once again I should like to say how grateful we are for the support which has been given to us by so many.

Our best thanks are due to all those gentlemen who, this afternoon, have helped to make this our first effort such a success.

The Prize Winners.

Mrs. Swann then presented the trophies to the winners who were the following:—

Nestangle Challenge Cup (presented by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Company).—Pte. Tiernan, R.A.M.C., who also received the first prize cup presented by the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd.

Second Prize Cup (presented by the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd.).—Gunner Kartar Singh, Mounted Battery.

Third Prize Cup (presented by Mr. Lytton).—Gunner Daswanda Singh, Mounted Battery.

Fourth Prize Medal.—Gunner Babu Singh, Mounted Battery.

Nestangle Team Shield (presented by the Nestle and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co.).—Won by the Mounted Battery, the first five of whose team to complete the course being Gunners Kartar Singh, Daswanda Singh, Babu Singh, Monshi Khan and Mohammed Khan. In addition to the Shield, each member of the team received a silver medal.

Club Members' Prizes.—1st Prize Cup, Harold Kew; 2nd Prize Cup, R. Leong.

(Continued on next Column.)

LEARNING IN DECLINE.

THE FLIGHT OF SALAMANCA UNIVERSITY.

PAST GLORIES.

One of the oldest universities in the world is that of Salamanca, but its flight to-day is sad indeed. Whereas Oxford is still lovely and flourishing, Salamanca, her junior by a year, is but a shadow of past greatness, with halls poor and bare, and cloisters half in ruins.

The University of Salamanca was founded in 1134, and its western facade was decorated sixty-five years later with beautiful busts and sculptures by order of Ferdinand and Isabella, whose stately figures still look down from above the central doorway. Famous throughout Europe, its lecture-rooms, and amongst her brilliant sons, Salamanca counted Ignatius Loyola, Fray Luis de Leon, and Calderon de la Barca.

Within her walls, enthusiastic undergraduates of the fifteenth century carried Peter Martyr shoulder-high when he came to give his opening lecture on Juvenal in what he named "This New Athens." Here Fray Luis de Leon was Lecturer in Theology, and was suspended by the Dominicans and imprisoned for four years for having dared translate the "Song of Solomon" into the vulgar tongue as a splendid poem worthy of his poet's pen. And here he enchanted his hearers when, at long last, he re-entered his lecture-room by the historical words, "Gentlemen, as we were saying the other day..." ignoring past events with the dignity of a true Don and Spaniard. To-day, the MSS. of his poems lie almost forgotten in the library of the University, as do his ashes in the tiny chapel in its old cloisters.

Poverty Stricken Students.

Time has dealt cruelly with Salamanca, and the erstwhile proud University is now but a school for some four hundred youths and budding theologians, most of whom are pathetically poor, unable to afford more than four pesetas a day for board and lodging. Others are boarded by townspeople at a fixed price, but by far the greater number come in from distant country places, bringing with them their own bedding and provisions, including the inevitable chick-peas, dried fish, pepper sausage, and, maybe, dates and figs. They content themselves with the most modest of lodgings, spend less than eight pesetas a month, and drink the dubiously fresh "agua fresca," always on sale, in the streets.

These lads form a marked contrast to the Irish undergraduates—well-fed, well-groomed, housed in one of the loveliest palaces in this lonely city of past grandeur—who also attend the University, and carry on their studies in the old Colegio de Santiago Apostol. But whether the students be Spanish or Irish, their thirst for knowledge must surely be immense, if it leads them to these walls, within which all dreams of progress, all traditions of philosophy and science, have been forgotten for many a year, and to an Alma Mater whose learning is in decay.—Times.

The Dean's Tribute.

The Very Rev. A. Swann paid a signal tribute to the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club after the distribution of the prizes. He said that first of all he wished to thank the Club for asking Mrs. Swann to give away the trophies, which task she felt it was a honour to perform. The St. Peter's Club, the Dean said, was a live institution and to be able to organise a race of this nature and also to carry it through successfully, as they had done this afternoon, was well worthy of respect and admiration. He was also glad to see that the aim of the Club to foster goodwill among all nationalities was bearing fruit and the fact that the Club had received such splendid support that afternoon conclusively proved that its existence was justified.

The speaker congratulated Pte. Tiernan on his fine win and the Indians for so gamely competing in friendly rivalry. He was very glad that they have captured the Team Shield. The Indians, the Dean said, were our brothers-at-arms, and to have them competing against us in the field of sports was a distinct pleasure.

ST. PETER'S CLUB BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

MR. PHILIP TAI WINS CHALLENGE CUP.

After the Marathon Race on Saturday, held under the auspices of the St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, the opportunity was taken to ask Mrs. Swann to distribute the prizes won in the Club's Billiards Championship as follows:—

Challenge Cup (presented by the Hon. Dr. Kotewall), Philip Tai.

1st Prize (presented by Wing On Co.), Philip Tai.

2nd Prize, Ernest Zimmermann. Double Handicap.—1st, Tai and Kow; 2nd, W. A. Youngs and G. S. Zimmermann.

Singles Handicap.—1st, George Kow; 2nd, Maurice Weill.

Highest Break Cue (presented by Lane, Crawford, Ltd.).—P. Tai (65 points).

ANTI-WOMAN "CONSPIRACY."

DAME ETHEL SMYTH ATTACKS MEN.

"SELFISHNESS."

Is there a conspiracy among men to prevent women in the same line from obtaining recognition?

Dame Ethel Smyth, the composer and Doctor of Music, alleges that there is in a lively new book, "A Final Burning of Boats."

Dame Ethel suggests that "the instinct to cling to any monopoly you possess is no more an exclusively male characteristic than colds in the head," but she asserts that "owing to the root-rule in the past men are in a better position for practising collective selfishness than women."

It amounts, she suggests, at any rate in the musical world, to "an anti-social combine to keep women out of the running as long as possible—or when that can't be done, to prevent their getting the big plums," and it is "all the more dangerous because so often it is done in secret."

Thus it comes that even to-day, in many walks of life, women who have a message to deliver find themselves confronted with a barrier of prejudice and ill-will such as the men who have erected and keep it in repair are never called upon to face. Indeed, they will even deny its existence till you point to facts like the orchestral tuboo—one of a hundred such.

Famous Names.

Florence Nightingale was denied recognition until she was dying. Rosa Bonheur's brother was honoured by the French Academy for Rosa's pictures, and it was proposed to confer the Legion of Honour on M. Curie for Mme. Curie's discoveries, until the French sense of humour suddenly intervened.

"I know little about the experiences of painters and sculptors," says Dame Ethel, "except that it took the R.A. Council fifty years to acknowledge the genius of Mrs. Swynnerton, of whom I myself (Continued on next Column.)"

BRIDEGROOM FAILS TO APPEAR.

MOTHER ARRIVES INSTEAD.

"NOT IN A POSITION TO MARRY."

WELSHPOOL, March 18th.

Arrangements for a wedding which was to have taken place at Welshpool to-day had an abrupt termination. Every detail had been prepared, including the wedding breakfast and the ordering of carriages, and by the morning's post the bride received a letter from the groom stating that everything was in order.

Shortly after the delivery of the letter and within an hour of the time arranged for the wedding, the prospective bridegroom's mother arrived with the news that her son did not intend to turn up for the wedding, having decided that he was not in a position to get married.

The clergyman who was to have performed the ceremony was informed, but declined to believe that the wedding would not take place, and proceeded to church where he waited for the parties, who did not appear.

had heard Sargent speak a dozen times.

"One notices, too, that Laura Knight, whose name was never mentioned in the lists (drawn up by which, of course) of contemporary English painters, though her work has been famous for decades, was not made an A.R.A. till this autumn (1927)—possibly then only from dread of a recurrence of the Swynnerton scandal."

It appears that when the R.A. Council at last conferred the honour, of A.R.A. on Mrs. Swynnerton it discovered that she was "beyond the legal age for retaining it, so they hastily bundled her into the Senior A.R.A. class, which might be called the class of Senile Associates, since they are supposed to be too old to serve on committees, let alone hold office!"

UNDERGRADUATES ARE TOO OLD.

18 TO 21 THE PROPER AGE.

SHOULD TAKE RESPONSIBILITY EARLIER.

[BY A COMPANY DIRECTOR.]

Young university men often wonder why they have difficulty in making a start in business.

It is my belief that undergraduates come down from the universities too late in life. They are still young men, it is true, but in most cases they are young men of 22 and 24 (or even 25), at least three years beyond the age when a man of their type should begin his career.

In the days before public schools were so numerous or so large, the universities of Oxford and Cambridge admitted undergraduates at a very early age. William Pitt the younger went up to Cambridge when he was 14; Cardinal Wolsey—"the boy bachelor"—graduated at Oxford at 15. In the main, their contemporaries were equally youthful. This naturally reduced the status of the undergraduate to that of a schoolboy (the old rule at Cambridge forbidding the playing of marbles by undergraduates on the steps of the Senate House still exists), and that was a state of things by no means desirable. But now the movement has swung to the opposite extreme, and the tendency is for boys to leave school late, pass three or four pleasant years at the university, only to find themselves well out of the running with those whose education has been less prolonged.

At A Disadvantage.

The effect upon them is two fold. Not only do they start work at a disadvantage in years, but more serious still, the greater the delay the less do they welcome the change from their leisurely undergraduate existence to the strenuous life of an office or work. They find themselves doing jobs which, by going up to the university, they (and often their short-sighted parents too, I am afraid) had thought to avoid. In other words, they find themselves beginning at the bottom like everyone else, and for the time being they are very conscious of it. The other day a man in my office remarked to me, "I wish I'd never gone to Cambridge." He is 27 and he is resenting the drudgery of still learning his job. But he would have been wiser to say, "I wish I had come down from Cambridge when I was 21"—for if he had, that drudgery would be over by now.

Twenty-one is, in my opinion, the right time for a university man to begin his career. He is old enough then to realise the responsibility of work, and he is young enough to recover easily from his mistakes. Moreover, he is at age when a man should be getting the feel of his own independence. He should have left school by 18, a point upon which an increasing number of schoolmasters agree. His three years at Oxford or Cambridge follow, and then—well, then we should encounter fewer of those dissatisfied, semi-successful young men whose constant complaint is that they are "fed up with their job."

BIG BILL AND A BISHOP.

A GOOD COMPANION.

The Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney (Dr. Keane), who recently made a tour of America, told the Aberdeen Rotary Club that he quite fell in love with "Big Bill" Thompson, Chicago's anti-British Mayor. He makes that appeal to the heart of a parson which all big, good-natured, thorough-paced, old rascals make.

"He is the kind of man I should like to go with for a day's duck shooting. One feels instinctively what a good companion he would make." He was sure that Mayor Thompson had no malice in his nature, but he was a rascally politician in a country where the game of politics is a parlour game.

Chicago was a city composed very largely of Irishmen, Germans, Swedes, Poles, Russians, Jews, and Italians, and they liked a man who twisted the British lion's tail. It made them laugh. "Big Bill's" attitude is only a pose. Americans as a whole are utterly ashamed of it. They are relieved when they hear that in this country we take it as a joke.

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RUSSIA OF TO-DAY.

WHAT TROTSKY'S FALL MEANS.

"CONSERVATISM" IN POWER.

THE ARMY AND THE PEOPLE.

(By W. T. GOODE.)

After 1917 the common question about Russia was, "How long will the Soviet Government last?" And its fall was prophesied as a *casus belli*. In 1919 a member of the Government told me that, after taking power, they hardly expected to last more than two months. Yet they have lasted for ten years, and again the old question is raised. "I speak, of course, only for myself. That the Government will break up I do not believe. To me, they are stronger than ever. From their point of view they have excised a gangrene, and the organism is the healthier for the excision."

But since the question is so important in relation to policy, a few words of explanation will not be misplaced. The Opposition stand for world-revolution, utilising all industrial surpluses for propaganda abroad, and keeping as allies the town workers and the agricultural proletariat. War they do not fear; they rather welcome it, for obvious reasons. They are willing to go down in blood and fire if they can thereby leave the better heritage for world revolutionaries. Their programme brought them dead against that part of the Communist Party, which claims to be Leninist, working for close alliance between workers and peasants generally. A two-party system is unthinkable in Russia. So it was war to the knife; whichever party triumphed would suppress the other.

The Government And The People.
It is Trotsky and company who have been suppressed. Put briefly, the struggle has been between the Romantics, headed by Trotsky, brilliant and meteoric, and the Realists, led by Stalin, the Georgian, with the head of a Roman emperor and the will-power of a Lenin. The Realists have won. They are fully aware of the difficulties surrounding them, diplomatic, economic, or otherwise. Many have held office continuously since 1917, and have suffered the inevitable influences which ten years (and what a ten years!) of responsibility have brought. Their dearest wish is to continue peacefully the reconstruction of Russia, which they have, at any rate, begun, and to some degree perfected.

The question arises immediately, "How do the people react to this?" Sympathy existed among intellectuals with the Opposition, but the ordinary man or woman held the opinion that it was criminal to try to disrupt the directive power at such a moment—that the Opposition had become a national danger. That impression remains after a host of conversations with people in all ranks of life.

The Worker.
"Are the people contented?" I often asked myself. There is unemployment—about one-third of the English unemployment, on the basis of population—largely caused by the influx of the poorest peasants into the towns. But the Soviets treat the problem constructively. They foster home industries to keep the peasant in his village. They train the unskilled in various trades to fit him for a job. They form small collectives (artels) in the making and mending of small machines, in wood and leather work, in printing and typewriting, where these unemployed can earn a living. And they grant licences to them for the sale on the streets of State-made small goods.

The worker is in many respects a privileged person. If unemployed, the rent of his room is 25 kopecks (about six pence) a month, and it rises progressively to two roubles (about four shillings) a month, according to the pay he receives on his job. His hours are fixed; they are coming down to seven a day. Through his Union he gets a reduction of from 40 to 50 per cent. on theatre tickets. He has his club. This, quite unlike our workmen's clubs, is housed in some great building, often built expressly, providing theatre, halls, library, reading room, rooms for educational, sporting, artistic circles of study, and a buffet where good and cheap meals can be got, though the strongest drink obtainable is tea. The work done in these clubs, political and otherwise, is immense; the rage for instruction rules there also.

Yet with considerable leisure and ample provision for employing it, it is difficult to say if the worker is contented, for his wages, compared with those of the West, are small. Still, if a poll were taken, my belief is that a substantial majority of the people—workers and peasants—would support the Soviet Government.

The Peasant.

The peasant, thanks to the follies of "White" generals, knows what would be the fate of himself and his land, under a "White" régime. The Soviets are his bulwark. The worker has been through the Great and the Civil Wars; he knows the attitude of a "White" régime towards him, his hours, wages, and health, and towards his Union; he feels that, however indirectly, he is a part of the governing body. He will not risk all this. One has to recall the social history of Russia before one can understand the pride of Russians in their "freedom," though that hardly squares with Western ideas.

School Propaganda.
I repeat, that in my opinion, the Government are backed by a substantial majority of the population, and that in the case of any renewed intervention, they would be supported by all.

They take care to provide the necessary atmosphere, for propaganda, in which they have no rivals, is universal and intense. It begins at an early age. Unexpectedly I fell into a small school and found a class of about twelve years of age sitting in judgment on an unruly member. A girl presided, a boy took notes. Comic! Far from it. Eminently serious. In spite of a spirited defence he was brought to book and made to promise obedience to the rule of the class. A miniature Soviet! In another school of 1,200 scholars, good discipline and a delightful tone were maintained by public opinion, exerted through similar means, for no punishments are allowed. And political education goes on by wall newspapers and charts conducted by the scholars themselves. The generation of 1914 has had ten years of this education; the growing generation will know no other. The influence on mind and character can easily be understood.

The Army.
In 1919 the Army was in strange case. Equipment was poor. Among an outpost and a battalion through which I passed, uniforms were rare and rags not uncommon. To-day the Army is well equipped in every sense. Discipline, when at work, is excellent. Off duty there is no saluting; all are equals.

I went to the theatre of the Railway Workers' Club to see the try-out of a revolutionary drama, and during the entr'acte descended to smoke, among a crowd of privates, a high cavalry officer, a major, a brigadier, and others. We all talked freely, questioning and being questioned. All were comrades.

I went to the Experimental Theatre, hoping to be refreshed with music. House and stage were crowded with soldiers, among those on the stage being men of the highest rank. One after the other privates from all parts of the Federation rose, spoke, and ended by affirming their solidarity with the Soviets. In what other country could such things happen; or where would the Commander-in-Chief step forward in obedience to calls from privates and make a speech? Yet this happened to Vorochiloff before my eyes. As astonishing to me was the sight of Rykoff, the successor of Lenin, being teased in the air, Russian fashion, by a group of soldiers to mark their appreciation!

To anyone who goes about Russia with a seeing eye it is clear that the Red Army has a hold on the people's affection. The fraternal relations existing when off duty come easily because all come from the same class. Even men at the top, like Frunze, Kamenev, Budyonny, and others, are from the bottom. The Soviet Government, in this, as in the choice and provision of officials and administrators, rely not, as in the West, on the upper five per cent. of the people, but on the lower ninety-five per cent., with striking results in the quality of the men discovered, and the further political result of welding them securely into the Soviet system.

Aviation.

The response of the people to the aviation, practically a new arm since 1919, resembles that towards the Army. I know neither the number of Russian planes nor that of their stations. But I witnessed one extraordinary demonstration: the biplanes were so numerous, their evolutions so perfect; and the evolutions and stunts of the fighting monoplane are best described in the words of an American aviator, who stood by me: "This is my job. I know what flying is, but such flying as this I have never yet seen."

(Continued on next column.)

FRENCH INSURANCE BILL.

BIG SUMS FOR SICKNESS AND OLD AGE.

HASTY LEGISLATION AND ITS REASON.

PARIS, March 16th.

Although so many speakers took part in the general debate on the Sickness and Old Age Insurance Bill that the detailed examination of the clauses was adjourned, there is little doubt that the measure will be passed before the end of the session and the General Election. The vote of the Chamber will, however, rather be a demonstration in view of that election than a general agreement on a seriously considered plan.

The scheme returns from the Chamber after important amendments by the Senate, the chief of which was to remove unemployment insurance from its control. If the Chamber now restores any of the former provisions or changes the draft of the Senate in any way, it will be impossible for the Bill to pass before the dissolution.

The project will therefore be voted in a form generally agreed to be imperfect, but with reliance on the fact that one of the clauses provides that the law shall not come into operation for twenty-two months after its passage. The new Chamber and Government are virtually invited to make the necessary changes in the interval.

Deputies can at least go to the country saying they have adopted the principle. Everyone agrees that considerable changes are necessary, and many declare that the scheme as it stands is quite unworkable.

It provides for a contribution of ten per cent. on wages, half of this contribution to be paid by the employer and half to be deducted from the wage of the workman. Even so, some estimates place the probable charge on public funds at nearly nine milliard francs (\$72,000,000) annually. The chief objections come from agricultural interests, who are opposed to the whole idea, but also from large industrial employers, especially in the North of France, who claim that it will destroy the very efficient system which they themselves have built up over the course of years.

The supporters of the measure claim, however, that the continued high death-rate, and the lack of increase in the population, make it more than ever important that Parliament should adopt a principle of legislation, which has been hanging fire for so many years. As for the amendments which may be necessary, they point to the fact that Germany has continually amended her public health insurance laws ever since they were first passed more than forty years ago.

Yet, in passing through the entire length of the country I never heard an aggressively bellicose word. The talk which comes from the leaders is, I believe, intended for home consumption. Their own explanation is that they have to take the people into their confidence.

Some Conclusions.
That is, I believe, a thoroughly true statement. It is clear that France has enabled me only to indicate matters broadly; that I speak for myself alone; and that I have had always in mind my experiences of 1919 as a starting point. That being granted, I think that in material reconstruction the Soviets have done very much indeed. That in their educative programme they have really advanced a long way from the beginnings of 1919, but the end is yet to seek.

That in the vital business of the peasant and agriculture they have only scratched the back of the problem, it still awaits solution. That industrially much of the waste of the war has been made good, and forward steps have been taken. But for the fruition of their schemes the vital question is the accumulation of capital, which raises questions of policy in which the Western world is interested, and only the Russian rulers can decide.

That politically the Government is strong and sure of massive support; that Conservatism (for want of a better term) rather than extremism, reigns. That all want peace. And, finally, that those who take upon themselves to prophesy the speedy fall of the Soviets are doomed to disappointment.

THE RIGHT CAREER.

GUIDING BOYS AND GIRLS IN THEIR CHOICE.

THREE TESTS OF INTELLIGENCE.

An age of industrial contentment and efficiency, and a solution of the ever-present "servant problem," is foreshadowed by research now being conducted by a group of men and women in London.

The National Institute of Industrial Psychology maintains that the cause of much industrial discontent is the "square peg in the round hole"—men and women who, by reason of drifting into unsuitable occupations, are failing to express themselves, and produce their best work. In order that boys and girls may be guided in their choice of a vocation tests are arranged on leaving school.

"We have means of testing the level of intelligence needed for various types of work," said Miss Winifred Speldman, one of the investigators to the institute.

Examples.

"There are three kinds of intelligence: 'The linguistic (those who possess it make the best clerical workers). 'The practical or mechanical. 'The social (people who are good at dealing with their fellow men)."

"The first two can be tested, but not the last. This particular social sense, however, reveals itself frequently in the course of an interview."

"Occasionally taste and ability do not go hand in hand," continued Miss Speldman. "For instance, a boy who wanted to be a motor mechanic came to see us. 'He was keen and interested, but revealed no mechanical ability. He had, however, definite social characteristics. We advised him to become a salesman for a motor firm. Here his taste and ability would be as far as possible coincident, and he has been successful. If he had merely followed his taste unguided he probably would not have been a success.'"

Striking Results.

An experiment is at present being carried out in comparing the careers of 600 people advised by the institute with 600 who merely drifted into their jobs. As far as can be judged at present the result is a striking justification of the methods of the institute.

The psychology of the workshop is also occupying the investigators. "The nineteenth century was the age of mechanical science that ignored the man behind the machine," said Miss Speldman. "If machines are installed with an eye on the worker the result is an increase of output and a saving of labour. For instance, curved movements are easier than straight, and benches may be arranged to avoid unnecessary strain on hands and feet."

"People think nothing of training for games in order to obtain a correct stance and movements, and there should be the same training for work."

HON. A. ASQUITH'S SECOND FILM.

STRANGE SETTING ON THE UNDERGROUND.

The Hon. Anthony Asquith, son of the late Earl of Oxford, has chosen such unusual backgrounds as the Underground Railway, a power station, and a great West London store for his second film, which he started directing last month.

"A roaring melodrama of London life" is Mr. Asquith's description of the film, which will be entitled "Underground."

Miss Elissa Landi, the actress, will take a leading part in the production, and the cast will include Miss Norah Baring, who was "discovered" playing in a small part in a film in Berlin.

Mr. Asquith made his name by the production of "Shooting Stars." He will be responsible for both the scenario and the direction of his new film.

One of the most unconventional scenes will take place on an escalator. The studio scenes will be "shot" at Elstree.

MERCURY TO FIND BODY.

The body of Miss Norah Dean, aged 22, of Duddington, near Stamford, Northamptonshire, who had been missing from her home, was recovered from the River Welland. The river, which runs near her home, was at first unsuccessfully dragged, and a loaf of bread containing mercury was then floated down the river, as, according to an old belief, it would stop over a dead body.

It was, however, a footprint on the river bank which caused dragging operations to be begun again. A verdict of Accidentally Drowned was returned at the inquest.

FIRST HUSBAND AND WIFE M.P.'S.

UNIQUE CEREMONY IN PARLIAMENT.

OUT OF STEP.

LONDON, March 14th.

A husband and wife marched side by side down the floor of the House of Commons yesterday for the first time in history when Parliament has been in session. And they were out of step.

They were Mr. and Mrs. Runciman, and Mr. Runciman acted as one of the sponsors for his wife when she took her seat as M.P. for St. Ives. He appeared to find the ordeal much more trying than did Mrs. Runciman.

Mrs. Runciman wore black velvet and a black toque, from which her grey hair protruded, the business-like colour of her dress being relieved by a white blouse. She stood smiling at the bar waiting for the Speaker to call her, and chatted with her other sponsor, Major General Sir Robert Hutchison, the Liberal Whip, and many M.P.s who congratulated her, including Lady Iveagh.

Mr. Runciman sat in the darkest corner of the Liberal benches until it was just time to come forward. Twenty-nine Liberals attended to watch the ceremony. They crowded the two back benches which is their allotted space on the Opposition side of the House, and they cheered like one hundred when the parade of three formed at the bar, bowed, and began the short but nerve-racking advance to the Speaker's table.

Everything went like clockwork until the pause in the middle of the House and the formal bow to the Speaker. When they started on the last stage Mr. Runciman fell a little behind, and could not pick up the step before it was time to make the last bow over the table.

Mrs. Runciman had no sooner shaken hands with the Speaker, and disappeared through the door behind the Chair, than she reappeared with her husband from the division lobby door which gives on the dimly-lighted back bench underneath the gangway. She chose to sit there while her husband went one bench forward to the more prominent position which his career in Parliament warrants.

There are now eight women members, four Conservative, three Socialists, and one Liberal. There are still 608 men.

CRESCENDO IN LOVE LETTERS.

"MY DEAR MISS" TO "ANGEL OF MINE."

Letters which started with "My Dear Miss" and later developed in a crescendo to a "My own beloved, thrice-loved beyond all else," were mentioned in a breach of promise suit which came before Mr. Justice MacKinnon and a common jury in the King's Bench Division on March 19th. The hearing was adjourned.

The plaintiff was Miss May Collymore, of Hamball-road, Clapham Park, and the defendant was Mr. J. H. N. G. Johnson, of Allison-grove, Dulwich Common, who, while admitting the promise, contended that the arrangement to marry was mutually rescinded, and he counter-claimed for the return of the ring and other articles which he had given to Miss Collymore.

"It must be rare to hear of a man who got so many tons of love off his chest and so many millions of kisses on his notepaper between July 1926 and April 1927," said Mr. E. W. Cave, K.C., for Miss Collymore.

Extracts from letters read by Mr. Cave included:—"My darling May, my meals have become tasteless without you." "My dearest May, 'My own beloved' and 'My own beloved' of love and kisses ad infinitum." "Tons of love and piles of kisses." "Angel of mine above all angels fair." "My own beloved gift of God." "My own beloved, my angel, my all." "Confidence."

The judge, looking at this pile of letters, remarked: "I see here that he is confident that they will get on well together, and will end up by becoming Sir Hugh and Lady Johnson."

Mr. Cave said that in September 1926 Mr. Johnson was writing:—

"My own darling, my all—Yes, darling, I do miss you terribly. Oh, queen of my whole existence, Oh, my little angel, you are the only girl in the world who combines beauty, wisdom, and elegance with a profound sense of humour. Besides which you have natural gifts of speech and manner so rare in these days."

Mr. Cave was referring to other letters when Mr. Justice MacKinnon said: "I think that is as much as I can bear to-day."

Subsequently the jury awarded Miss Collymore five pounds damages.

DEMAND FOR WOMEN DIPLOMATS.

SIR AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN OPPOSED.

"MATTER OF EXPEDIENCY."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, was tackled by women M.P.s in the House of Commons because women are not admitted to the British Diplomatic Service.

Miss Wilkinson first called his attention to the fact that in the French service women had recently been appointed to responsible posts. As women held posts also in the Soviet and the Bulgarian diplomatic services, Miss Wilkinson asked if Sir Austen was prepared to adopt this practice in the British service.

Sir Austen replied that he understood that the French Government, while giving women certain posts, provided that no woman should be employed abroad.

"Prejudice."

There were women employed by the Russian and Bulgarian Governments. He did not think that any change in the British rules was desirable.

Miss Wilkinson: Do you think that British women are behind foreign women in their diplomatic qualifications?

Sir Austen said he did not think so.

Lady Astor asked: Do you think this prejudice ought to be maintained? If a woman is fitted for a position her sex should not stand against her.

Sir Austen said: I do not think any prejudice entered into the matter. I think it is a matter of expediency and that our rules are best.

FATAL PARACHUTE FAILURE.

AMATEUR'S JUMP FROM EIFFEL TOWER.

PARIS, March 20th.

A crowd of people who had gathered at the foot of the Eiffel Tower to-day saw an amateur parachutist crash to his death. M. Marcel Gayet, a jeweller by trade, devoted his leisure time to parachute experiments. To-day he decided to jump from the first platform of the Eiffel Tower, a distance of 186ft., to demonstrate the efficiency of his parachute. The parachute failed to open, and he fell like a stone to the earth. He was picked up dead.

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THREE GUNBOATS FOR CHINESE NAVY.

Trials have taken place and deliveries made by Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co., Ltd., of the steel bulk oil motor lighter *Utah* and of the steel tug boat *Chirm Chom Phol*. Descriptions of these vessels were given in a recent issue. The *Utah*, when fully loaded, made an average trial speed of 7.63 knots against the contract speed of 7.5 knots only. The *Chirm Chom Phol*, on her trial trip, made an average speed of 9.63 knots against a contract speed of 9 knots only. The machinery in both cases ran perfectly and the speeds were easily maintained.

Messrs. W. S. Bailey & Co. have now in hand an 80ft. twin screw tugboat, launch for the Harbour Master's department, to be fitted with semi-Diesel Gardner motors; a 100ft. steam launch for the Police Department, generally similar to the *No. 4 Police* they lately built and which maintained a speed of over 13 knots; a 84ft. tug boat for the Macao Government; and three gunboats for the Canton Government all these vessels being of steel.

Two of the gunboats are 84ft. long with galvanized sheer strakes and fitted with twin sterling motors to give a speed of 15 miles on a draught of 8ft. 6ins. only. The other gunboat is 121ft. in length with all the hull plating galvanized, and will be fitted with twin triple expansion engines and Thornycroft boiler to give a speed of 14 miles on 4ft. 6ins draught. All three vessels are armour plated from deck to water line.

This work is well advanced and the yard and shops are also busy on general construction and repair work for which they are well equipped.

BELGIAN LINK WITH CONGO.

PLAN TO MAKE ANTWERP
COLONIAL AIR PORT.

BRUSSELS.
The air service to be inaugurated on April 23rd between Antwerp and Brussels is intended to be the starting point from which Belgium's chief maritime centre is to develop into an international and colonial air port.

At the beginning aeroplanes will fly twice a day in each direction giving connection at Brussels with the air liners for England, France, Holland, Germany, and so on.

Goods as well as passengers will be transported and in this way an idea of the requirements of Antwerp in the matter of air service will be obtained.

For the equipment of a modern aerodrome at Antwerp the Government is making an advance of 8,000,000 francs and the scheme of the promoters provides that everything shall be in working order by 1930 for the Centenary Exhibition. It is hoped that by then the Belgian Congo will be linked up with Antwerp by aeroplanes and that the journey will be completed in seven days.

WHOSE WORM?

CAVE EXPLORERS' LAWSUIT
OVER A FIND.

BUDAPEST.
Exploring a cave together near Budapest, Dr. Ludwig Medelyi, professor of science, and Dr. Imre Bokor, head of a secondary school, found a blind worm called *Ascus Cavatus*, for which both had been looking for a long time, for it is very rare in Hungary.

Dr. Bokor published in a scientific journal shortly after narrative of the excursion to the cave, indicating that he had seen the worm first and that it was his worm, or rather discovery. Dr. Medelyi challenged this claim, and out of the controversy has arisen a lawsuit, which is likely to last a long time. Witnesses have been called.

Dr. Medelyi, who is suing for libel, said in court that he saw the worm first, though Dr. Bokor carried the electric torch. It reposed upon a stone, and he at once examined it with a pocket microscope, identified it, and called it "Mongolophi," meaning "Loving to the Mongols." It was his worm and Dr. Bokor had no claim to it at all. The case was adjourned for foreign experts to attend.

DEATH FROM A LENTEN FAST.

TERRORISTS' WAY IN RUSSIA.

FOURTEEN DAYS FOODLESS.

BERLIN.

Ninety-three Russian engineers have been arrested in the Soviet's Donetz coalfield, and their position is far worse than that of the arrested German engineers who have had the whole of Germany demanding their release.

Two of the Germans, an engineer and a fitter, have been released, Chicherin, the Foreign Commissioner, having persuaded the OGPU, formerly the Cheka terrorists and the real rulers of Russia—that it was tactless to annoy the Germans just when Moscow was trying to get a credit of 20,000,000 from them.

To save the face of the OGPU, four Russian engineers were liberated at the same time as the Germans.

A German engineer who saw the arrest of one of the liberated men, Herr Goldstein, has returned here and has described the arrival of the Russian terrorist agents in the middle of the night. The agents said they did not know what was the charge; they were simply carrying out their orders.

Friends wrapped Goldstein in a huge eiderdown for the journey in an open sleigh across country to the prison.

The *Rul*, the Russian newspaper published in Berlin, states that the origin of the trouble was the discovery that three great turbine generators supplied by the German A.E.G. had not been properly installed by the Russian engineers and workmen. The Bolshevik authorities had refused to allow men from the A.E.G. to do the work, and when Goldstein arrived to inspect the machinery he could only shake his head and say he could not guarantee the generators would operate properly.

As the *Rul* points out, serious work is impossible in Russia when, from hour to hour, there hangs over the head of the workmen the possibility of sudden transference to a prison by terrorists.

The *Rul* also states as a sequel to the arrests of the Germans, broke off the negotiations for a treaty between Germany and Russia. The Germans were accused of being concerned with a "sabotage" organisation associated with a "counter-revolutionary" group.

MISS NORA BAYES DEAD.

COMEDIENNE WHO MARRIED
FIVE TIMES.

New York, March 19th.
Miss Nora Bayes, the popular comedienne, died this morning in the Jewish Hospital, Brooklyn, where she went last week for an abdominal operation.

Her death is a great shock to her public, for only the day before she went into hospital the sang in two benefit performances. She was 47 years of age. She was known popularly as "Laughing Nora." Both England and the United States admired her as one of the brightest of comedienne.

In her "Confessions" she has told the story of her five husbands. Her song, "Has anybody here seen Kelly?" went round the world. She smilingly confessed once to the need of 2300 a week as a living wage, "with alligator" pearls at 60 cents a half point and husbands and clothes so dear."

Miss Bayes was born at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and made her first appearance in New York, coming to London in 1903. At the concluding performances of a three-months engagement at the Palladium in 1923 the audience was not satisfied till she had sung 25 songs. She was very fond of children, though she had none of her own. She had adopted three children, one of them the orphan of a British soldier.

Speaking once of her marriage ventures, she said:

"Every time we marry we think we have found the ideal man, but we are only too often disillusioned. Men are so selfish. They always want to get more out of marriage than they give."

FIFTEEN CHILDREN ON 35s. A WEEK.

FATHER'S HALF-CENTURY IN
ONE JOB.

A man of seventy-six, who has worked for more than fifty years at the same job with the same firm for an average wage of 35s. a week, talked to the *Daily Express*, representative about the troubles of bringing up a large family.

He is Mr. Joe Gregory, a little red-faced, beaming-looking man, who has just retired from work as a pavior with the French Asphalt Company.

"It was hard work," he said, "but I became used to it and liked it, and I wouldn't have given up now if I hadn't been taken ill with lumbago. I used to go about all over England."

(Continued on next column).

WOMAN HEAD OF THREE NEWSPAPERS.

CONTROL FROM SICK BED.

"NO FINER CALLING."

PARIS, March 19th.

From a convalescent's couch in her flat near the Bois de Boulogne a woman is conducting personally one of the greatest newspaper enterprises in the world. She is Mme. Paul Dupuy, widow of Senator Paul Dupuy, the man who made the *Petit Parisien*, which has an enormous sale.

Mme. Dupuy is recuperating from an operation, but by means of the private telephone exchange adjoining her study she is in constant touch with her newspapers. In addition to the *Petit Parisien*, Mme. Dupuy controls the *Excelsior*, the leading picture paper on the Continent, the *Dimanche Illustré*, an illustrated Sunday paper with a circulation of more than half a million, and a number of magazines.

She said to a pressman: "As soon as I am able to be out and about again I shall be back in my office at the *Petit Parisien*. My husband was the pioneer in France of the policy of giving the public the best news and the best pictures and the best advertising. I am carrying out his traditions."

An American woman by birth, I have the inborn leaning towards newspapers which all Americans have. I have been interested in newspapers all my life, and I am glad that I married a newspaper man, because there is no finer or higher calling in the world.

My sons, Jean, aged 18, Jacques, aged 17, and my daughter, Gladys, aged 16, will follow in their father's footsteps, and I am training them in their father's traditions. Our newspaper enterprises are our family property, and my sons are to learn the business by working hard, inside the office.

My policy as a newspaper editor is based on the iron rules which my husband followed—accuracy and brightly presented news and pictures; a well-printed paper, and good advertising. I stand for good advertising and truth in advertising.

Mme. Paul Dupuy is an ardent believer in the efficacy of the closest understanding between Great Britain, France, and the United States.

AMEER AND KNITTING GIRL.

ROMANCE AT THE WORLD
FAIR.

A NEW WORK FOR AFGHAN
WOMEN.

BERLIN.
A story that reads like a fairy tale comes this week from the Leipzig Fair. It became the topic of the hour at Leipzig, and all the ingenious novelties, all the kaleidoscopic carnival scenes, and all the romance of the trade of many nations, had, for the time being, taken a secondary place in the general interest.

King Amansullah of Afghanistan ordered twenty-five knitting machines, and suggested, through his interpreter, that the very tired and very industrious young girl who was demonstrating the particular type he ordered should go to Afghanistan to teach the women how to use them. The "Magic of the East" never worked greater wonders. The change of expression and the altered bearing of this very ordinary young woman were almost miraculous. No King in the wildest romance ever worked such an apparent miracle in a humble destiny. This is the most extraordinary incident, indeed, that Leipzig's fair has to show.

It is understood from the remarks of the interpreter that not only will the women of Afghanistan learn to knit in the most modern European way, but that the Amer envisages the possibility of showing collections of his country's products at Leipzig next year. The extreme care with which he studied Soviet Russia's exhibits—ivory textiles, painted toys and toothsome preserves—shows, it would seem, that these are the models he has in view.

"We had fifteen children. Eleven of them are alive now. How we managed to bring them up on my wages I don't know, and neither does my wife. It was dreadful hard sometimes. We just daren't think of the future at all, or we'd have gone out of our heads." We just took everything as it came and made the best of it. They've grown up a fine family."

Mr. Gregory pointed to the walls of his little parlour, which were covered with photographs of his children—"but if we were starting all over again we shouldn't want to have so many."

Mrs. Gregory admitted, however, that when her own family was grown up she felt so lost without a child about the place that she took in a little girl and brought her up for four years.

One of their sons, Charlie, went to America to seek his fortune, and has been a clerk at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York, for fifteen years.



KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE MOTOR VESSEL

"VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and
PENANG, on 10th May, at Noon.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)
Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies
and Australia.

Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574. YORK BUILDING, CANTON ROAD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s
STEAMER "JEYPORE."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
20th APRIL, 1928.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, GIBRALTAR,
MARSEILLES, MALTA,
PORTSAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO
AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the
above-named Vessel are hereby in-
formed that their Goods are being landed
and placed at their risk in the Hong
Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark
by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as
the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless instructions have been given to
the contrary Six hours before arrival of
the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days
including date of arrival will be subject to
Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays, within the
Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 10th May, 1928; or they will
not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 20th Apr., 1928. [5158]

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, April 22nd.

Previous (On Date) On Date

Day at 2 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.

Barometer... 29.67 29.67 29.73

Thermometer... 81 73 77

Humidity... 83 99 69

Wind... Direction SW West ENE

Force 3 1 3

Weather... OQ OE O

Rain... 0.25 0.00 2.13

Lowest open-air Temperature, 21st: 80

Highest open-air Temperature, 22nd: 78

B=Blue; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning;

M= Mist; O=Calm; P=Passing;

showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From April 23rd to 29th, 1928.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week Date Month Time

Mon. 23 h. m. h. m. h. m. h. m.

Mal 49 7 3 m 4 43 8 0

Tues. 24 m 1 8 4 7 m 5 7 13 4

Wed. 25 m 1 31 7 3 m 5 7 14 0

Thurs. 26 m 2 43 4 2 m 5 29 3 8

Fri. 27 m 1 14 6 6 m 9 51 1 4

Sat. 28 No info. high nor low wat.

Sun. 29 m 7 54 4 9 m 0 8 1 5

5 58 m 5 9 m 11 52 4 3

VISITORS TO CANTON.

Should Purchase

A BOOK FOR THE GLOBE-

TROTTERS FROM HONG

KONG TO CANTON BY

THE PAUL RIVER.

CAPTAIN C. V. LLOYD.

With Illustrations, Maps and Flags

PRICE... \$1.75

On Sale at:

HONG KONG PRESS OFFICE

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

To-day Sunrise. Sunset.

To-morrow 5.57 a.m. 6.47 p.m.

Wednesday 5.56 " 6.47 "

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s
STEAMER "KIDDERPORE."

ARRIVED HONG KONG ON
20th APRIL, 1928.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-
named Vessel are hereby informed that
their Goods are being landed and
placed at their risk in the Hong Kong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Com-
pany's Godowns at Kowloon, where each
Consignment will be sorted out Mark
by Mark and Delivery can be obtained as
the Goods are landed.

This Vessel brings on Cargo from
Persian Gulf, B.S.N. and B. & F.S.N.
Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here
unless instructions have been given to
the contrary 6 hours before arrival of
the Steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days
including date of arrival will be subject to
Rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by
us in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in
the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors,
Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 a.m.
on Mondays and Thursdays, within the
Free Storage period.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before 10th May, 1928; or they will
not be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 20th Apr., 1928. [5159]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

OHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM VIA
SINGAPORE

CONSIGNEES per Co.'s Steamer

"ORBITES"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Holt's Wharf, Kowloon,
where it will be at Consignees' risk and
subject to Terms and Conditions of
Storage at Holt's Wharf. The Cargo will
be ready for Delivery from Godown on
and after 20th April.

Optional Cargo will not be landed here,
unless Notice has been given prior to
Steamer's arrival, but carried on from
port to port to the final port of call to
which the option extends.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where they
will be examined on any Tuesdays and
Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m.
and Noon within the Free Storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the Steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 28th April, will be subject to
Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Underwriter on or
before the 10th May, or they will not
be recognized.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER

SAILINGS 1928.									
Steamers	H. Kong	S'hai	Kobe	Y'ama	V'ancouver	Arrive	Leave	Leave	Leave
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 21	May 27			
EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 11	June 16			
EMPEROR OF CANADA	June 13	June 16	June 19	June 21	June 24	June 30			
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	July 4	July 7	July 10	July 13	July 16	July 21			
EMPEROR OF ASIA	July 18	July 21	July 24	July 27	July 30	Aug. 4			
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Aug. 8	Aug. 11	Aug. 14	Aug. 17	Aug. 20	Aug. 25			
EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	Aug. 29	Sept. 1	Sept. 4	Sept. 7	Sept. 10	Sept. 15			
EMPEROR OF ASIA	Sept. 13	Sept. 16	Sept. 19	Sept. 22	Sept. 25	Sept. 30			
EMPEROR OF CANADA	Oct. 3	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 12	Oct. 15	Oct. 20			

(E/Asia/land E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai)

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE

£120 £112 £83

See Canada's Wonders—The Canadian Pacific Rockies
Lovely Lake Louise—Banff the beautiful.

The "Trans-Canada Limited" and other daily through
Express trains. Liberal Stopovers allowed.

Atlantic sailings from Montreal and Quebec every few
days to Liverpool, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp,
Cherbourg and Hamburg.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Apr. 27	Apr. 29	EMPEROR OF RUSSIA	May 5
May 15	May 17	EMPEROR OF ASIA	May 23

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES

PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "GAGANPAC."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES

£120, £112, £102, £83; via SAN FRANCISCO.

£120, £112, £102, £83; via JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

SHINYO MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May

SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 15th May

TAIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd May

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

FUSHIMI MARU ... Saturday, 6th May

HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 19th May

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 26th April

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU (omit Penang) ... Friday, 27th April

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Thursday, 31st May

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

HAZAKI MARU ... Thursday, 10th May

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

LISBON MARU (omit Penang) ... Friday, 27th April

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

TOYOAKA MARU ... Monday, 15th May

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

PENANG MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 17th May

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

YAMAGATA MARU ... Monday, 23rd April

SADO MARU ... Monday, 30th April

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 1st May

Subject to alteration without notice.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN

The M.S. "AUSTRALIEN"

will be loading for MARSEILLES, PORT SAID, HAVRE,
ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM, HAMBURG, COPEN-
HAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN & BALTIC PORTS
On or about 6th May.

Further Sailings	Loading for Shanghai and Japan Ports on	Loading for Continental Ports on
M.S. "Africa"	15th May
M.S. "Malaya" ...	27th April	31st May
M.S. "Siam" ...	15th June	21st July
M.S. "Danmark" ...	16th July	21st August

Optional Bills of Lading issued to United Kingdom Ports.

For further particulars, please apply to:-

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

14

Shipping News

Week-End Statement, Waterfront
News, etc.

WEEK-END FREIGHT RETURNS.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD THROUGH CARGOES.

LOCAL IMPORTS SATIS-
FACTORY.

There were twenty-seven arrivals and thirty-six departures during the week-end, and cargoes for Hong Kong were average. Through freights showed very heavy returns, the total for the week-end amounting to 33,987 tons.

Saturday's Statement.

Fifteen arrivals and nineteen departures were recorded at the Harbour Office for Saturday the 24 hours ending at 9 a.m. Local imports were good, while through freights were exceptionally high. Local imports amounted to 13,343 tons, and five British vessels discharged 9,046 tons. The s.s. *Taipei* (British) was best carrier with 4,400 tons of coal from China.

The *Nanking Maru* discharged 3,300 tons from Bangkok. Through freights carried by seven vessels totalled 38,939 which works out to an average of 5,500 tons per vessel. Three British vessels contributed 18,000 tons. The s.s. *Lus Vegas* (American) was best carrier with 7,304 tons from Astoria and Manila and the s.s. *Kidderpore* (British) was next best with 6,700 tons from Bombay and Singapore.

Yesterday's Figures.

Yesterday's arrivals and cargo returns were slightly lower than Saturday's figures. Twelve arrivals and seventeen departures were entered, while cargoes discharged and carried through were above the average.

Local imports totalled 11,961 tons, with 1,800 tons from two British vessels. The Dutch steamer *Tijlroong* was best carrier with 2,491 tons of general cargo from Batavia. Through freights amounted to 17,029 tons, and two British vessels carried 3,200 tons. The s.s. *Sumatra* was best carrier with 6,625 tons of beans from Vladivostok and Moji.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

American Mail Line.

President Jackson, to-day.

Australian-oriental Line.

Taipei, May 11th.

Chang, June 8th.

Bank Line.

City of Birmingham, May 4th.

City of Eastbourne, May 11th.

City of New Castle, May 12th.

City of Chester, May 27th.

City of Tokyo, June 9th.

City of Cardiff, June 22nd.

City of Tokyo, July 7th.

City of Bedford, June 22nd.

Ben Line.

Benroch, April 25th.

British-India and Apcar Line.

Talamba, May 1st.

Talawa, May 1st.

Takima, May 5th.

Takima, May 14th.

Takima, May 20th.

Takima, May 31st.

Takima, June 6th.

Canadian Pacific Line.

Empress of Russia, April 28th.

Dodwell & Co.

Remo, April 28th.

Kendal Castle, May 7th.

Blue Funnel Line.

Diomed, April 27th.

Calchas, May 1st.

Taithybi, May 1st.

Maclachlan, May 2nd.

Antenor, May 3rd.

Meriones, May 8th.

Helenus, May 16th.

Patroclus, May 16th.

Adrastrus, May 17th.

Orestes, May 20th.

Zeus, May 22nd.

Mercurius, May 25th.

Pyrrhus, May 30th.

Hector, May 31st.

Rhector, May 8th.

Mentor, June 10th.

Tyndarus, June 10th.

Dardanus, June 12th.

Oanfa, June 20th.

Antilocheus, June 25th.

Atreus, June 27th.

Glaucon, June 29th.

Protesilaus, July 3rd.

Lycan, July 8th.

Philoctetes, July 8th.

Thebes, July 25th.

Aeneas, July 30th.

Elpenor, August 22nd.

Sarpedon, August 23rd.

Dollar Steamship Line.

President Taft, to-day.

East Asiatic Co., Copenhagen.

Malaya, April 27th.

Siam, June 15th.

Danmark, July 18th.

Eastern and Australian Lines.

Ararua, May 2nd.

Tanda, May 7th.

St. Albans, June 4th.

Glen Line.

Carnarvonshire, April 29th.

Pembroke, May 13th.

Pembroke, May 13th.

Glenishane, June 26th.

Hamburg-Amerika Linie and

Hugo Stinnes Line.

Ermland, May 2nd.

Vogland, May 16th.

Albert Vogler, June 9th.

Rhein, June 27th.

Oldenburg, July 8th.

Java-China-Japan Line.

Tijiung, to-day.

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DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

HERE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

[LONGSHOREMAN.]

Another vessel arriving here on Saturday morning for the first time was the s.s. *Baron Haig* of the Hogarth S.S. Company. She was built by the Ayrshire Dockyard Co. of Irvine, in 1926 and is registered at Adressan. Her gross tonnage is 3,391 and her net tonnage 2,009 tons. Her dimensions are: Length 342.2 feet, Beam 43.8 feet, and moulded depth 22.7 feet. She is engaged by Messrs. Rowans of Glasgow to 223 N.H.P.

S.S. "Proteus."

The Norwegian vessel s.s. *Proteus* came into port on Friday morning this being her first visit to Hong Kong. The vessel is owned by Messrs. Wrangell & Company for whom Messrs. Karsten Larsen are the local agents. The s.s. *Proteus* arrived from Newcastle (Australia) and this (New Zealand) with a cargo of 1,187 tons of coal for local discharge. The vessel is commanded by Captain Oakland and has a crew of five Europeans and 29 Asiatics.

Built in 1902 by J. Crown of Sunderland, her dimensions are: Length 200 feet, Beam 36.8 feet, and moulded depth 20 feet. Her gross tonnage is 1,676 and net tonnage 1,034. The vessel is propelled by a 149 N.H.P. engine by the North Eastern Marine Engineering Co. of Shields.

New Light For Breakers Point.

A notice to Mariners received from the Maritime Customs, Shanghai, states that the New Lighting apparatus at Breaker Point will be completed on or about May 17th, 1928. From this date the new light will be exhibited without further notice.

The new lighting apparatus will be of the second order, and will be of 818,000 candle power. The character of the new light will be group-flashing, white, with-out red sectors, showing one flash followed by two flashes every 20 seconds, and will be visible 18 miles in clear weather. The height of the centre of the light above water is 154 feet.

The temporary light which is at present being exhibited will be discontinued simultaneously with the exhibition of the new light.

The Use Of Steam Whistle.

Regulation No. 21 under the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, has been amended to read: "No steamship shall use a steam whistle except for the purposes of navigation as laid down in Articles 15, 23 and 31 of the International Collision Regulations."

Fell Overboard.

The s.s. *Orestes* (British) from Liverpool and Singapore reports to the Harbour Authorities that a Chinese deck passenger fell overboard on the 18th instant while en route.

One Death.

The master of the s.s. *Wing Hong* (British) arriving here from Rangoon and Singapore reports the death of a Chinese passenger.

Asiatic Deck Passengers.

Asiatic deck passengers arriving here during the week-end numbered 1,421. Of this number 761 passengers arrived on Saturday, while the remainder, 660 arrived by yesterday 9 a.m.

BANK LINE LTD.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Postal Service to Swatow and neighbouring places is entirely suspended until further notice.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Due
U.S.A., HONOLULU, JAPAN, SHANGHAI, & EUROPE via SIBERIA ...	Pres. Taft	23rd Apr.
MANILA ...	Pres. Jackson	23rd Apr.
SHANGHAI ...	Capitaine Faure	23rd Apr.
SHANGHAI ...	Tammy	23rd Apr.
JAPAN ...	Alex. Mura	23rd Apr.
SHANGHAI ...	Nagoya	23rd Apr.
CALCUTTA & STRAIT ...	Group of Messia	23rd Apr.
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Tanda	7th May
AUSTRALIA AND MANILA ...		

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
Bangkok via Swatow ...	Bintang	Monday, 23rd
Mauritius via Saigon ...	1st May	12.30 P.M.
India, Ceylon and Rangoon ...	Oadala	2.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Synguan	4.30 P.M.
Amoy ...	Socome	
Bangkok ...	Kwanjung	Tuesday, 24th
Singapore, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt, & S. America ...	Andre Lebon	1.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	G.P.O.	1.45 P.M.
Shanghai, Amoy and Foochow ...	Lehang	2.30 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, U.S.A., & S. America ...	Hai Sun	3.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI ...	Pres. Jackson	3.45 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 7th May ...	Ati Mars	10.30 A.M.
Swatow ...	Hanwang	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Tammy	2.30 P.M.
Swatow ...	Chenon	10.30 A.M.
Amoy ...	Kook Sang	10.30 A.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong ...	Team	10.30 A.M.
Manila ...	Comp. of Messia	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai ...	Sinkany	10.30 A.M.
Singapore, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, & S. Africa, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st June ...	Maria	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Sun	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan and Europe via Siberia ...	Ati Mars	10.30 A.M.
Straits, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 1st June ...	Calchas	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Hai Sun	10.30 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorized Capital\$50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid\$30,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling£8,000,000
Silver\$14,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors\$20,000,000

Head Office: Hong Kong.

Court of Directors:
A. H. COMPTON, Esq.,
Chairman.
N. S. BROWN, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman.
B. D. F. BELL, Esq., C. G. S. MACKIE, Esq.,
W. H. BELL, Esq., W. L. PATTERSON, Esq.,
A. Macgowan, Esq., T. G. WALL, Esq.,
H. P. WHITE, Esq.,
Chief Manager:
Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:
Hong Kong, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Amoy, Canton, Swatow, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, London, Lyons, Malacca, Penang, Hong Kong, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin, Harbin, Amoy, Canton, Swatow, Singapore, Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, London, Lyons, Malacca, Penang.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STRAITS on terms which will be quoted on application.
Hong Kong, 3rd April, 1928. [26]

HONG KONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.
For the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. HYNES,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 13th Sept. 1927. [3]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
U.S. \$3,500,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
37, WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

An American Bank offering complete Foreign Banking Service in the principal markets of the world. Interest Allowed on all Deposits. Rates on Application.

A Subsidiary of
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

Total Resources in excess of U.S. \$537,000,000.
D. M. BIGGAR,
Manager.
[28]

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

ESTABLISHED 1854.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital.....Guilder 150,000,000.
(£12,500,000)
Paid-Up Capital.....Guilder 50,000,000.
(£4,166,667)
Reserve Fund.....Guilder 40,000,000.
(£3,333,333)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Branches: Batavia, Bencoolen, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STERNSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 99,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STERNSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 99,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STERNSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 99,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STERNSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid up Yen 100,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 99,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:
Alexandria, Batavia, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

Correspondents all over the world. Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. STERNSTRA,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 30th July, 1927. [34]

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital£3,000,000
Reserve Fund£4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors£3,000,000

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

ALOR STAR, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, CANTON, CEBU, HONG KONG, KUALA LUMPUR, MANILA, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business transacted. CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

A. H. FERGUSON,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 15th Mar. 1928. [30]

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE POUR LE COMMERCE ET L'INDUSTRIE.

(Incorporated in France).

Princes Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up Frs. 50,000,000
Special Working Capital Frs. 50,000,000
Reserves Frs. 22,719,000

BRANCHES:
Paris, Lyons, Marseille, Saigon, Haiphong, Hanoi, Tourane, Vinh, Pnom Penh, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hong Kong.

FRANCIS SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE, Banque Nationale de Crédit, Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.

London: Midland Bank Ltd.

New York: American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Banca Commerciale Italiana, San Francisco: Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Correspondents throughout the world.

A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 19th April, 1928.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital£1,800,000
Reserve Fund and Profit£1,844,846

BRANCHES:
The Bank of England and MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:
Bangkok, Batavia, Bencoolen, Borneo, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hong Kong, KUALA LUMPUR, MANILA, Peking, Rangoon, Singapore, Siam, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

HONG KONG BRANCHES:
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. C. SANDER, Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central.
Hong Kong, 20th April, 1928. [29]

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Special authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL \$50,000,000.00
PAID-UP CAPITAL 12,750,000.00
RESERVE FUND 6,844,388.53

Head Office: PEKING

Hong Kong Branch: 4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers: THE CHARTERED TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers: THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE LEVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

OH LEM,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 20th Feb. 1927. [35]

THE BANK OF CANTON, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Hong Kong Currency

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL\$11,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL 8,844,200
RESERVE FUND 850,000

Branches:—

CANTON, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, SWATOW, BANGKOK, NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO.

London Bankers:—

THE LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

Correspondents

all Principal Cities of the World.

Foreign Exchange and Banking Business of every description transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes (various sizes) at a Yearly Rental of from \$5 to \$40.

LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 29th June, 1927. [37]

That is our point

CAPSTAN
Navy Cut
Cigarettes
W.D. & H.O. WILLS
Bristol & London

CAPSTAN
means
Quality

The advertisement is a large graphic featuring a stylized lightning bolt striking a tin of Capstan Navy Cut Cigarettes. The tin is labeled 'CAPSTAN Navy Cut Cigarettes W.D. & H.O. WILLS Bristol & London'. Above the tin, the text 'That is our point' is written in a cursive font. Below the tin, the word 'CAPSTAN' is written in large, bold, capital letters, followed by 'means' and 'Quality' in a similar font. At the bottom, there is a small line of text: 'The advertisement is printed by the printer American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.'

The advertisement is printed by the printer American Tobacco Co. (China) Ltd.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

April 21st, 1928.

OF LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer 2/0 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 2/0 3/16

Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 2/0 1/2

Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0 1/2

Credit, at 4 months' sight 2/0 1/2

Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 2/0 1/2

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand 124 1/2

Credit, at 4 months' sight 124 1/2

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand 49 1/2

Credit, at 30 days' sight 49 1/2

ON BOMBAY.—

Telegraphic Transfer 134 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 134 1/2

ON CALCUTTA.—

Telegraphic Transfer 134 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand 134 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills, at sight 73 7/16

Credit, at 30 days' sight 73 7/16

ON YOKOHAMA.—

On demand 102 1/2

ON MANILA.—

On demand 89

ON SINGAPORE.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON HONGKONG.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON SOERABAYA.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON BATavia.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON BENCOLLEN.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand 121 1/2

ON BANGKOK.—

On demand 121 1/2

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE

REGULAR AND FAST
FREIGHT AND
PASSENGER SERVICES

LONDON SERVICE.

"CALOCHAS" 1st May, Casablanca, Marr. L'ion, B'dam, & H'burg.

"PATROCLUS" 10th May, Marr. L'ion, B'dam, & H'burg.

"MENELAUS" 20th May, Marr. L'ion, B'dam, & H'burg.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"ORESTES" 20th May, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

"OANFA" 20th May, Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)

"TALITHYRIOS" 10th May, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

"TEUCER" 31st May, Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"ADRASTUS" 4th June, Boston, New York & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"PATROCLUS" 18th May, Singapore, Marseilles & London.

"ANTENOR" 18th June, Singapore, Marseilles & London.

OUTWARD SERVICE.

"KNIGHT COMPANION" 22nd Apr., Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, & Yokohama.

"DIOMED" 27th Apr., Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced rates.

For freight, passage rates, and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire,
Agents.